THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PORT ARTHUR DEFENSES ARE SHATTERED; ARMY CHARGES NAVY WITH COWARDICE

SUMMARY OF NEWS

SUNDAY IN EAST SUCCINCTLY TOLD

Official reports show that not less than eighty persons, principally soldiers and sailors, were killed in the last bombardment of Port Arthur.

War correspondents are reporting, with singular unanimity, that Port Arthur has been virtually abandoned by the Russians.

Admiral Togo's report on the last meeting between the Russian and Japanese ships is a thrilling story of a hot sea fight. Russians were rescued by the Japanese.

Chinese are very much wrought up over Port Arthur reports. It is believed the fall of Port Arthur will bring on a breaking of neutrality by China.

The governor of Port Arthur was among those wounded in the last bombardment.

FORECAST.

For Georgia—Fair Monday except rain on the coast, colder in the north and west portions. Tuesday fair.

TODAY AND TONIGHT.

The Grand—Amelia Bingham, 8:15 p. m. The Bijou—"The Little Outcast," 8:15 p. m.

LOCAL.

Local republican leaders declare that the state convention, to be held in Atlanta on Wednesday, March 23, will be the most harmonious in the history of the state organization. Walter H. Johnson, it is stated, will be elected chairman and Roosevelt will be indorsed for renomination.

A series of union services, having for its object a big religious revival in Atlanta, will begin on next Monday under the auspices of the evangelical churches of the city.

Congregation of St. Luke Episcopal church adopts recommendation of vestry to sell the church property for the purpose of securing a new site and building.

Mat Willingham, negro youth charged with the murder of Bertha Jackson nearly two years ago, will be placed on trial this week in DeKalb superior court.

Organization of a Parker club in Atlanta proves popular and many accessions to the membership are expected this week.

Practically all the counties of Georgia are falling into line and naming April 20 as the date of the county primary.

St. Patrick day services in Atlanta March 17 will be held this year at St. Anthony chapel in West End.

GEORGIA.

John Bryant, a negro, of Stewart county, is held for the murder of his wife. Threats of lynching have been made by negroes.

Fire at Preston, Webster county, practically wiped out the business portion of the town. Loss $18,000; no insurance.

SOUTHERN.

Colonel Quackenboss, the commanding officer of the Third Mississippi regiment, who is on trial for embezzlement, went to the capital yesterday and announced to Governor Vardaman that he has no intention of resigning.

DOMESTIC.

Former United States Senator Rawlins, of Utah telegraphs Chairman Burrows of the Smoot investigation committee, that the statement of Judge Hiles that he (Rawlins) was a member of the Mormon church is unqualifiedly false.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who has had serious trouble the past week with his throat, in Washington, is reported to be much better.

Senators will continue their discussion of General Wood's promotion. They hope to conclude consideration of the case this week.

Boston book and job printers accept the agreement of the union with the employers and the printers will all return to work today.

A third bishop of the Russian orthodox church in America was consecrated in New York yesterday.

FOREIGN.

The circulation of a report at St. Petersburg that the United States had decided to support the protest of the commander of the United States gunboat Helena, against Russians sinking Chinese junks, caused a flurry.

M. Witte, the former Russian minister of France, denounces as infamous inventions the rumors that Count Lamsdorff is to be replaced as minister of foreign affairs.

Great uneasiness at Halifax, N. S., for the safety of the French steamship Pro Patria, which should have arrived there from Bremen on March 2.

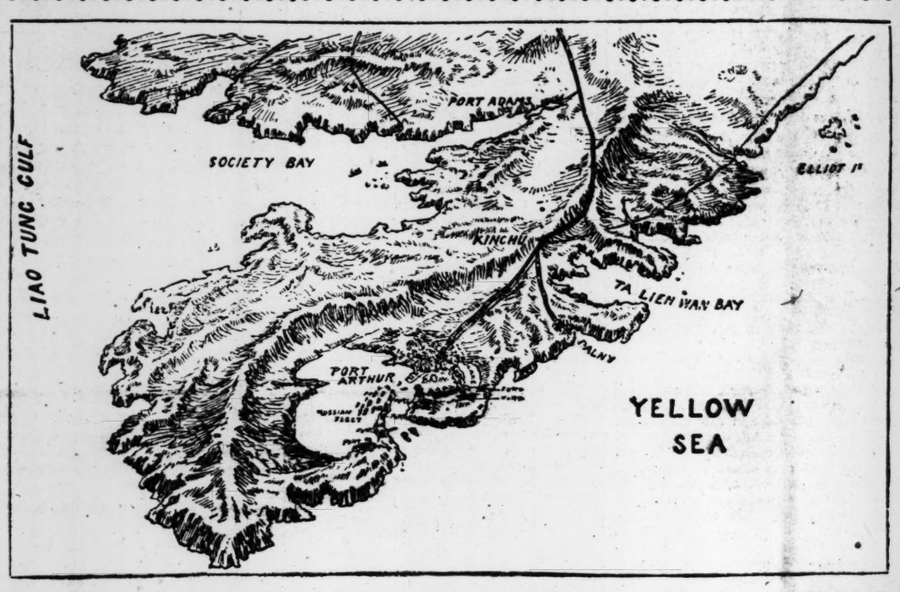
Emperor William, on the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert, arrived at Dover, England, on his way to the Mediterranean.

Another fight has taken place at San Domingo City, the government defeating the insurgents.

WITTE DENOUNCES REPORT.

That Lamsdorff Is to Be Replaced as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, March 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Echo de Paris has sent in an interview with M. Witte, the former Russian minister of finance, who denounced as infamous inventions the rumors that Count Lamsdorff is to be replaced as minister of foreign affairs. He declared that the minister enjoyed the full confidence of the sovereign. M. Witte said that he himself never would return to office.



PORT ARTHUR: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE RUSSIAN STRONGHOLD THAT MAY SOON BE ABANDONED.

IT must be borne in mind that at present the size of the harbor at Port Arthur is much less than it appears to be. most of the area shown in the bird's-eye view as covered by water dries at low tide. The width at the entrance to the harbor is about 300 yards, but the actual width of the channel for large vessels is only 100 yards. The light house on the Tiger peninsula, where one of the steamers referred to in Admiral Alexieff's dispatch is said to have gone ashore, is just below the fort on the left of the entrance. Golden Hill and Electric Cliff, referred to in the recent cables, are on the right of the entrance. During the present operations against Port Arthur it is believed that Admiral Togo is making the Elliot Islands his base.

London Daily Mail Dispatch Boat Reconnoiters Scene of Heavy Fighting.

By Ernest Brindle.

Special Cable.

CHEFOO, March 13. — Last night at 10 o'clock I left Chefoo on board The Daily Mail dispatch boat. The night was dark and moonless and there was a slight fog. At midnight we sighted searchlights ahead, but they disappeared at a quarter to 5, and sunrise showed us the mountainous coast of the Liatong peninsula.

"A vast cloud of smoke obscured the horizon, and on a nearer approach we could see three distinct pillars of smoke ascending from Port Arthur. When 10 miles distant we located them in or near New City. We then slowed down until we came within 2 miles of the nearest fort, when we stopped, but as no notice was taken of our approach we proceeded to a place between the first two forts in line with the sunken Japanese transports. Here we could see objects with vivid distinctiveness.

"The first fort appeared to be undamaged, and its guns were in position, but the second, Mantseying fort, and Bread Hill fort, on Summit mountain on the western side about three-quarters of a mile distant from the entrance of Port Arthur, looked to have suffered from a terrific fire. The defenses in parts appeared to be shattered. The earth works were torn up and no guns were visible. Many shells had evidently fallen all along the lines of the forts on Tiger's Tail peninsula, which protects the west. From the sea little could be seen of the fortifications on Huangchinshan, or Golden mountain, owing to the drifting smoke.

On the east of the entrance the mast of another foundered ship was visible behind the Retvizan and a number of destroyers lay a few yards inside, but did not appear to have steam up.

Houses in old Port Arthur, as far as they could be seen through the smoke, appeared to be uninjured, but nowhere was there a sign of life, or even the flutter of a flag in the deserted roadstead forts.

From the ghostlike quiet it might have been a city of death. To the east of the city lie barracks of recent construction, but I was unable to perceive a single soldier.

Ultimately we turned seaward, and as we departed we were followed by a vessel which we identified as a British collier, Foxton Hall. The Chinese crew of the steamer agree that during the bombardment of February 10 the forts were silenced.

All inhabitants except soldiers have fled. A torpedo attack was also believed to have taken place, as three vessels of the Russians are reported as having been sunk in the harbor. No Russian ship took active part in the action.

The Chinese assert that only seven Russian vessels remain effective. Natives are very short of food, no meat being allowed."

HIGH EXPLOSIVES OF THE JAPANESE

When Shells Explode They Burst Into Minute Fragments.

Thousands of the Fragments Are as Small as Pinheads — Surgeon Interviewed About Proper Treatment for the Wounded Russians.

SHE TOOK HER OWN LIFE THAT SON MIGHT FIGHT

Special Cable.

Berlin, March 13.—The Tageblatt's Tokio representative gives some amazing instances of the patriotism of Japanese. A woman at Takasaki, learning that her only son was exempted from active service, on the ground that she depended on his earnings, immediately committed suicide. In a letter she stated she killed herself in order that her son might be free to fight for the fatherland. She committed the deed by plunging a dagger into her heart. Before her last breath she handed the weapon to her son, making signs that she expected him to use it against the enemy. Pocketing the dagger, the son hurried away and volunteered in active service.

In similar circumstances, wives have consented to divorce and consequent destitution in order to enable their husbands to go to the front with the first contingents of troops.

By B. W. Norregaard.

Special Cable.

Seoul, March 13.—I have had an interview with Dr. Wade, of the hospital at Chemulpho, where there are twenty-four men who were wounded on the Variag, on the effects of the new Japanese high explosive shells.

Their fuse acts on contact with water, clothing, or, in fact, anything, and they burst into fragments which range in size from a few centimeters, in most cases, to pin heads. The exploding shell tears men to atoms, within a small but undefined radius, outside of which it inflicts wounds which are generally slight.

On the bridge of the Variag a captain and four men were struck by a bursting shell. A petty officer disappeared completely. Only the arm of Count Nirod was found. Sailors had flesh torn from their legs. Captain Rudineff was only slightly wounded. One sailor had 120 wounds from fragments of one shell, but recovered.

The concussion of these shells are benumbing, nerve-shaking, causing strong men to weep.

Dr. Wada recommends the washing of teh bodies of the men and disinfecting the clothing before a battle to prevent pieces of clothing from causing wounds to suppurate.

Marquis Ito is expected to arrive at Seoul on Friday.

RUSSIAN GARRISON AT URGA HAS BEEN REDUCED.

Pekin, March 13.—The reports that have been circulated regarding a Russian force occupying Talagon are absolutely untrue. Moreover, the Russian garrison at Urga, has been reduced to thirty men.

Wives of Russian Officers Have Fled to Niuchwang To Save Themselves.

By Morris Newman.

Special Cable.

YINGKOW, March 13.—The wives of Russians who arrived in Niuchwang from Port Arthur state that feeling is bitter against American, British and even Russian subjects. Jews who have been in the United States are being ordered away.

Great discontent exists among officers and there are serious disputes daily between the military and naval elements, the former reproaching the latter for cowardice and incompetency.

Supplies of food and coal are plentiful. The town is being provisioned for six months. There is a scarcity of big gun ammunition and it is beginning to be felt.

These ladies who arrived at Niuchwang from Port Arthur also state that much damage was done by the Japanese bombardment Thursday morning; thirty-eight were killed and over one hundred wounded. A Japanese 12-inch shell landed in the lower land fort, killing and wounding one officer and forty-two men. The Russian fleet, all vessels of which lay inside, took no part in the fighting. The Retvizan was hit as she lay in the naval basin by three shells and sustained several casualties.

After the action, Captain Prince Lieven took a squadron of torpedo boat destroyers outside for scouting purposes and returned at midday.

When the Russian ladies left Thursday night, the Russian fleet had been ordered put to sea Friday.

In order to raise the Retvizan, two steamers in the Chinese railway company's service, the Hailar and Harbin, were brought round to Port Arthur from Dalny. One was sunk on each side of the battle ship. The steamers then pumped out the Retvizan and she was successfully moved into the naval basin. The dock is too small to hold her and so it will be impossible to repair her at Port Arthur.

General Stoessel has been ordered to Yalu and he will be replaced at Port Arthur by General Smirnoff.

The garrison consists of 20,000 men.

Among those who have been killed at Port Arthur are Mr. Newton, a leading advocate; Mr. Zidorsky, Baroness de Franc, who was blown to pieces in her house by a shell, and many other civilians.

Since the first naval fight, a naval officer has been posted at each land fort to direct the fire of the guns and prevent the Russians from firing on their own ships. The artillery in the garrison is unable sometimes to distinguish their own ships from those of the enemy.

It is officially admitted that fighting still continues around Port Arthur.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED PERSONS OFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED OR WOUNDED BY JAPANESE

JAP SHELLS SLAY MANY RUSSIANS

Seventy-five Killed in Last Attack on Czar's Fleet.

Thirty Lost Their Lives in Port Arthur, Twenty-five on the Sebastopol and Twenty on the Retvizan — Report of an Eye-Witness.

Tientsin, March 13.—Information from an official, who was an eye-witness of the bombardment of Port Arthur on Wednesday and Thursday, is to the effect that the Russians had twenty-five killed on the battle ship Sebastopol, twenty on the Retvizan, and, in addition, thirty persons, principally soldiers, were killed in Port Arthur.

The Russians assert that their damaged cruisers have been repaired and are ready for the sea. The battle ship Czarevitz will be ready shortly. There is no dock here capable of taking the Retvizan. They claim they sank a Japanese cruiser.

The Russians are preparing for the defense of Niuchwang, finding it impossible to stop the landing of the Japanese.

WHEN JAPANESE DECIDED TO MAKE WAR ON RUSSIA.

Paris, March 13.—The Temps has published an interview with M. Kurino, the late Japanese minister to Russia, who is quoted as saying that there is no doubt the Japanese government decided to sever diplomatic relations with Russia on January 31, when, in answer to repeated inquiries, Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, informed M. Kurino that the czar had not yet reached a decision with regard to the reply of Russia to the latest Japanese note.

In response to a question M. Kurino said he did not believe the report that Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, had endeavored to force a rupture between Japan and Russia, and that the only thing responsible for this was the anxiety caused by Russia's prolonged silence.

The news that the Russian reply had been sent too late to affect the situation was published the evening of February 4, and the instruction to M. Kurino to break off relations with Russia reached him on the morning of February 5.

Discussing the events which led up to the breaking out of hostilities, M. Kurino said that Russia had not sufficiently appreciated the state of popular feeling in Japan, and, moreover, although the peaceful disposition of the czar and Count Lamsdorff was not questioned, the spirit of the Russian military authorities in the Far East was not peaceful.

M. Kurino said he believed that Viceroy Alexieff personally had not wished for war, but that he had come to regard it as inevitable, which was a poor way of preventing it.

During the six months preceding the outbreak, M. Kurino concluded, diplomats had been forced to a second place in the negotiations, in which the military element had predominated.

WHY DEWEY DID NOT VISIT.

There was a Fight in Progress at San Domingo City.

Washington, March 13—Admiral Dewey, who, with several members of the general staff and Secretary Loomis, of the state department, is now at Havana, has telegraphed the navy department the reasons why he failed to call on President Morales, of San Domingo, when the party were in San Domingan waters several days ago. The failure to visit caused considerable surprise at the time. It appears that there was fighting in progress in the vicinity on the day the party was there and for that reason the admiral did not deem it advisable to make an official visit. During the forenoon there were several casualties in San Domingo City from the fighting then in progress. This was caused from shots crossing the river through which the boat must pass and more fighting was expected during the day after, the admiral gave up the projected visit. The admiral, however, sent his respects to President Morales by United States Minister Powell.

BATTLESHIPS HEARD FROM.

Wireless Messages from the Ships Bound for Pensacola.

Pensacola, Fla., March 13.—The wireless telegraph station at the Pensacola navy yard got into communication late this afternoon with Admiral Barker's fleet of battle ships, bound from Guantanamo to Pensacola. The vessels, when spoken, were between 70 and 80 miles at sea and kept in constant communication until after dark, when they were about 50 miles off the port. The vessels will arrive off Pensacola bar some time during the night and will enter the harbor in the morning, provided the present heavy fog lifts. The fleet consists of the Kearsarge, Alabama, Missouri and Massachusetts.

CZAR TO COMMAND IN THE FAR EAST

After the First Big Engagement He Will Hasten There.

Nicholas Will Follow Example of His Predecessors and Place Himself at Head of the Russian Army at the Front.

PARIS, MARCH 14.—"IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN," A ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT OF GIL BLAS SAYS, "THAT THE EMPEROR WILL ASSUME COMMAND OF THE TROOPS IN THE FAR EAST AFTER THE FIRST IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT."

THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS AND THEIR CHILDREN SPENT TODAY AT TSARKSOYE ZELO AND WENT SLEIGH RIDING IN THE PARK. TOMORROW THE IMPERIAL FAMILY WILL RESUME ITS FAST, THE FOURTH WEEK IN LENT, LIKE THE FIRST AND LAST, BEING VIGOROUSLY OBSERVED.

General Stoessel, in command at Port Arthur, has been ordered to the Yalu, and he will be replaced by General Smirnoff.

The presence of Japanese at Feng Huan Cheng, the Manchuria town about 45 miles northwest of Wiju, has been confirmed.

RUSSIANS SEIZE FOOD SUPPLIES IN MANCHURIA.

Pekin, March 13.—Private Chinese reports that are being received here state that the whole of Manchuria is in a state of utter confusion owing to the Russians having seized all food supplies and other commissariat necessities.

The natives are streaming south toward the ports and are suffering great hardship. The late military governor of Kirin has committed suicide owing to his inability to relieve the people's distress or stop the Russian depredations.

MARQUIS ITO LEAVES TOKIO FOR CHEMULPO.

Tokio, March 13.—Marquis Ito, accompanied by a numerous suite, departed for Korea at noon today. He is going to Kobe by special train, and will proceed to Chemulpo on a special steamer, probably the Hong Kong maru. Despite a driving storm of soft snow, a large assemblage, including members of the government, commanders of the army and high officials, gathered at the station to bid him farewell.

There was an enthusiastic demonstration when the train left. Marquis Ito had an audience with the mikado yesterday, and was given a letter for the emperor of Korea, and final personal instructions regarding his mission.

KOREAN UNDER CHARGE OF SPYING ON JAPANESE.

Nagasaki, March 13.—It is reported that a Korean has been arrested at Gen San on the charge of sending to Vladivostok information regarding the movements of the Japanese troops.

Russian paper money will not be accepted by the residents of northern Korea.

JUDGE PARKER INDORSED.

Cherokee Democrats Favor Candidacy of New York Jurist.

Canton, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—The Cherokee county democratic executive committee met in Canton Saturday and adopted April 20 as the date for the county primary to be held for the nomination of county candidates, under similar rules as heretofore governing Cherokee's primaries.

A resolution was offered before the meeting of the committee indorsing the suggestion of Judge Parker for president, though Cherokee democrats will be satisfied with the nomination of any good and true democrat.

Including those for judge and solicitor The Cherokee Advance is carrying the announcements of twenty-five aspirants for office and there will probably be others yet.

DEEP SNOWFALL IN ILLINOIS.

At Chicago It Interferes with Street Railways.

Chicago, March 13.—A snowstorm descended in Chicago tonight, and by midnight the fall was so heavy as to seriously interfere with street car traffic. The storm is raging all over central Illinois, a depth of 5 inches having been attained at some points. Reports from Iowa cities show the snowfall in that state to be heavy enough to hamper street car traffic.

Last Attack on Port Arthur Proved Disastrous to Russians—Bombardment Accurate.

VIRTUAL ABANDONMENT OF PORT ARTHUR COMES FROM MANY SOURCES

It Is Believed That the Fall of Port Arthur Will Be the Signal for the Chinese to Advance Upon the Russians London's View of the Situation.

Special Cable.

LONDON, March 13.—With unusual unanimity it is reported here from the war correspondents of the London papers that Port Arthur has been practically abandoned. This is taken to mean that the Russians are not going beyond the present endeavors to hold the place, and that preparations are under way to facilitate a retirement.

That the Japanese have a remarkable advantage in having once held Port Arthur is evident. The accuracy of their fire is arousing military admiration. It is reported from reliable sources that not only were fifty persons killed or wounded in the town during the last bombardment, but that in addition to this, forty-five sailors were killed on the vessels in the harbor.

It is believed here that a part of the programme of "abandoning" Port Arthur is to get the Port Arthur fleet out and run the gauntlet of the Japanese squadron. The repairs on the damaged ships are under way, and a final dash is likely to occur inside of ten days.

From Shanghai great excitement is reported among the Chinese. One correspondent cables that it his belief that the fall of Port Arthur will be the signal of an open breaking of neutrality on the part of China. That Japan has some knowledge of this seems to be indicated by the continuous reports emanating from Tokio to the effect that "Port Arthur is doomed," "virtually abondoned," etc.

KUROPATKIN HONORED BY PEOPLE OF MOSCOW.

Moscow, March 13.—The day General Kuropatkin spent here was marked by demonstrations rivaling those in St. Petersburg. Immediately on arriving he went to the Sergius monastery, where he attended a Te Deum. After this service he was conducted to the abbott's cell, where he was blessed with the ancient ikon of Sergius.

Returning to Moscow, the general proceeded to the governor general's palace, where he spent several hours in receiving deputations of peasants, merchants and nobles, as well as the city elders, who were headed by the senior elder of all Russia.

From the palace the general was driven to the nobles' assembly rooms, where he replied to the greeting of Prince Troubetzkoy, who expressed the universal confidence in General Kuropatkin's leadership.

General Kuropatkin said:

"Russia has outlived trials many times heavier than those which have now fallen to her lot and ever issued victorious. Without belittling the difficulties which confront us, or the strength and worth of our foes, we can again confidently await the victorious termination of a fight which was not begun by us.

"A mighty host already has been assembled in the Far East by the emperor's order, but if this does not suffice, the emperor will send out fresh forces.

"The prayers of Moscow, and the prayers of Russia, will maintain us and give us strength to stand up for Russia's interests in the Far East. We will not spare life or health in the service of the emperor and the country.

"Representatives of Moscow accept the most humble thanks of the Manchurian army for your warm greetings and prayers. The ikons are not taken away for

SEE THURSDAY'S CONSTITUTION FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

me alone, but for the whole army, and as soon as I reach the Far East I will tell Viceroy Alexieff and the troops there of the farewell tendered me by Moscow and Russia.

"I hope and pray that I shall be victorious.

"I wish you good health and prosperity."

Turning to the governor general of Moscow, General Kuropatkin said:

"I will conclude by asking you to join me in three cheers for the emperor."

A mighty hurrah greeted the general's closing words.

General Kuropatkin dined on board his private car and left at 8 o'clock this evening for the Far East amid popular demonstrations.

RUSSIAN CONFIDENCE IN PUBLISHED REPORTS.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The confidence displayed by the Russian people in the reports of the government on the progress of the fighting in the Far East, which is one of the most notable features in Russia's war, has thus far been largely due to an entire change of policy inaugurated by the emperor some time ago, with the abolition of the censorship on foreign newspaper dispatches. This abolition was followed, when the war broke out, by the emperor's decision to make public as fully as possible all reports regarding the war, in the belief that the loyalty of his subjects would only be strengthened by acquainting them with the truth in victory or defeat. It was an appeal to the sentimental side of the Russian character, which has been more than justified by the almost instantaneous effect.

Hitherto the government has considered it unwise to give the people information freely at critical moments, and the result was that the people, being pessimistic, were often inclined to imagine things to be much worse than they really were.

The Associated Press is assured by a high authority that all official telegrams always have been given out accurately, in so far as their sense was concerned, and in most cases textually, although occasionally words have been changed where the original words were subject to misconstruction. For instance, in one case the words, "the enemy was at our heels," were altered to read, "the enemy was behind us," lest the original language should give the ignorant the impression that the Russians were flying before the Japanese.

Even the habitual critics of the government have been astonished at the manner in which the authorities are taking the people into their confidence in the war, and this policy of fair dealing would seem to be uniting the nation as never before in her history.

General Kuropatkin's opening warning to the people in his speech to the municipal council not to expect too much at first, but to exercise patience, is an evidence of the frankness with which the people are being treated. The utterances of the general upon that occasion were commended warmly by the press, as much better than glittering promises, which might not be redeemed.

JAPANESE CAVALRY FIGHT RUSSIAN SCOUTS.

Tokio, March 13.—It is reported that a Japanese cavalry patrol engaged a party of Russian scouts near Kasan, west of Anju, yesterday. The Russians numbered thirty. Confirmation of the fight, however, is not obtainable.

RUSSIAN CRUISER STOPS BRITISH SHIP.

Port Said, March 13.—The Russian cruiser Dimitri Donskoi has stopped several vessels at sea, including the North German Lloyd line steamer Stuttgart, and demanded to know their destination. She fired across the bows of the British steamer Mortlake at a point 12 miles north of Damietta, 31 miles northwest of Port Said, and sent officers on board to inspect the ship's papers.

MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS ORDERED TO FRONT.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Fifteenth army corps, at Moscow, and the Tenth army corps, at Kharkoff, will start for the Far East in a few days. After the war has ended the two corps will return to their stations, but the others troops that are already in the Orient will remain permanently in the Asiatic provinces.

EFFORTS AT MEDIATION HE SAYS ARE BEING MADE.

Paris, March 14.—The Figaro this morning prints an interview with a person of much importance in the diplomatic world, who declares that, although the recent rumors of probable mediation between Russia and Japan are premature, the positive denials of these rumors are equally baseless.

"I can assure you," this person says, "that favored by the comparative calm which prevails at this moment, a most active exchange of views is going on between European cabinets.

"The chancelleries have begun to play the part of 'international firemen;' in other words, they are trying to restrict the spread of the conflagration and to protect adjoining states."

WRITE ME A LETTER

If You Are Sick.



Recognized as the Oldest Established and Most Reliable Specialist.

If you cannot see me in person, you ought to know about my system of home treatment, which I have perfected for the benefit of those who live outside of Atlanta. By means of my complete self-examination blanks, which I will send you upon request, I am enabled to correctly diagnose your case and treat you intelligently and successfully at your own home. I have treated and cured thousands of cases in this way, and you need not deprive yourself of my expert skill simply because you are not able to call at my office. Write me fully about your case if you are afflicted with any kind of Chronic Disease, and I will answer promptly and send you a valuable book and other information. Do not put it off longer, but write today. Correspondence confidential. J. Newton Hathaway, M.D., Suite 33 Inman Bldg., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

RUSSIAN SHELLS USED BY THE JAPS

Mikado's Men Found Hundreds of Bombs on Captured Vessel.

They Were Afterwards Fired at the Russians and Did Effective Work — Thirty Persons Killed in Port Arthur on the 10th.

Tientsin, March 13.—A Russian refugee who arrived here today throws valuable additional light on the bombardment of Port Arthur last Thursday. He says twenty soldiers and two civilians were killed and three civilians injured. Colonel Vershinin, governor of Port Arthur, was slightly wounded. The Japanese used three or four hundred Russian shells which they found on the captured transport Manchuria.

The refugee mentioned above says only four Japanese cruisers were actively engaged. Besides the Retvizan, the battle ship Petropavlovsk received slight damage from a short. The action of Vice Admiral Makaroff, of the armored cruiser Novik, in taking a portion of the fleet out of the harbor on Friday morning appealed to the patriotism and excited the admiration of the garrison.

The food supply of Port Arthur is reported to be abnormal, though it is necessary to govern prices by ordinance. Three merchants have been punished for raising prices.

SAYS AMERICANS ARE MEDDLING

Russians Excited Over a Report at St. Petersburg

That United States Government Had Decided to Support Protest of Helena's Commander—Russian Paper Says We Seek Quarrel.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The circulation here of an untrue report to the effect that the Washington cabinet has decided to support the protest of the commander of the United States gunboat Helena, now at Nieuchwang, against the action of the Russian authorities in sinking Chinese junks in the channel of the Liao river, and that Washington would notify Russia that the neutrality of Nieuchwank must be respected, has created something of a flurry.

The Novoe Vremya makes this the subject of an editorial article entitled "More American Meddling," in which it is contended that as Nieuchwang is within Manchuria, and is only 6 miles distant from the railroad to Port Arthur, Russia has a perfect right to take defensive measures there, and that unless the United States is seeking a cause of quarrel, it would not insist upon supporting the protest of the commander. Fortunately a denial of this story reached here tonight in time to head off what might have proved a fresh cause of irritation.

Prince Mashiehersky, writing in The Grashdaning, a weekly newspaper of St. Petersburg, predicts that General Bobrikoff, governor general of Finland, is to be appointed minister of war.

ADMIRAL TOGO REPORTS A BRILLIANT SEA BATTLE

Japanese and Russian Torpedo Boats Almost Touched as They Met in a Death Conflict---Great Japanese Victory.

TOKIO, March 13.—Official and private reports both indicate that Admiral Togo's fourth attack on Port Arthur on the 10th instant was the most effective since the first assault of a month ago. One Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and several Russian torpedo boat destroyers seriously damaged. The fortifications and city were subjected to a heavy bombardment, lasting nearly four hours. The naval bombardments of the late week have been generally effective, yet the peculiar topographical conditions of Port Arthur make immunity from serious loss from bombardment impossible. Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla opened the action by boldly steaming in under the batteries and sinking a number of mechanical mines at the mouth of the harbor. Following that there was a desperate bow to bow encounter between the torpedo boat destroyers, in which the Japanese appear to have scored a clear victory. Then followed a long range duel between the cruisers, ending in the retirement of the Novik and Bayan, the only Russians engaged.

The closing action was the bombardment of the inner harbor by the Japanese battle ships. The latter took a position southwest of Port Arthur and used only 12-inch guns. There were twenty-four 12-inch guns in the squadron of six battle ships and each gun was fire five rounds, making a total of 120 huge projectiles that were fired at the city. The bombardment was deliberate and carefully planned. In order to aid in perfecting the firing, Admiral Togo stationed the cruisers in a position due east of the entrance to the harbor, and at a right angle to the battle ships. The cruisers observed the range and effect of the firing and signalled the results and suggestions by wireless telegraphy. These observations and reports greatly aided the gunners in their effort to make every shot count.

CONFIDENT GREAT DAMAGE WAS DONE BY BOMBARDMENT

Admiral Togo was unable to definitely learn the results of the bombardment, but later private reports indicate that much destruction was caused in the city, where a series of fires broke out. There also was damage to batteries.

Captain Shojiro Asai, commanding the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers, which engaged the Russian destroyers, is the hero of the attack. He had only three destroyers, but attacked the six Russian destroyers, ordering his craft to close in with the enemy. He steamed so close to the enemy's destroyers that they almost touched, and a most desperate conflict ensued, from which the Russians retired badly disabled.

Engineer Minamisawa, of the destroyer Kasumi, received a small wound. Minamisawa participated in the first torpedo attack on Port Arthur, also in the attempt to bottle up the harbor by sinking commercial steamers. He was commended both times for his gallantry.

The Japanese flotilla, which sunk the mines at the mouth of the harbor later engaged two Russian destroyers.

This flotilla was commanded by Commander Tschiya.

Admiral Togo,s object in sending cruisers to Talien Wan bay was to encompass the destruction of a signal station mine depot at Samshantao. This object was achieved and the buildings were demolished.

Rear Admirals Dewa and Uriu participated in the operations under Admiral Togo, the details of whose operations became known in Japan only today, and the news created intense enthusiasm. Admiral Togo's report came last night, but it was withheld until shown to the emperor.

Admirad Togo is permanently numbered among the heroes of the empire.

The latest reports place the Japanese loss at nine killed, five seriously wounded and seven slightly hurt. The Japanese fleet was not damaged in the fighting.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOT FIGHT.

Tokio, March 13.—Admiral Togo's report of the fourth attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet on March 10, reached Tokio late Saturday afternoon. It is as follows:

"Our squadron, as prearranged, attacked the enemy at Port Arthur on March 10. Our two torpedo flotillas reached the mouth of the harbor at Port Arthur at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. Finding no enemy, and waiting until dawn, one flotilla engaged in sinking special mines in the harbor entrance. Notwithstanding the enemy's fire, our flotilla succeeded in sinking the mines.

"The other flotilla met the emenmy's torpedo flotilla, consisting of six boats, in the Lao Thie Shan channel, south of Port Arthur, at 4:30 o'clock. A hot engagement occurred at close range for thirty minutes. The enemy then took flight.

JAPANESE HEARD CRIES OF THE WOUNDED RUSSIANS

"Our fire greatly damaged the Russian ships, one of which was badly crippled by a shot through the boilers, and another was observed to be on fire. So close were the two flotillas to each other that our destroyers, the Asashio, Karumi and Akatsuki, nearly touched the enemy's ships and our crews could even hear the cries of agony of the injured men on them. We sustained some damage and loss. The Akatsuki had a steam pipe broken and four stokers were killed thereby. Our loss was seven killed and eight wounded. Among the latter is Chief Engineer Minamisawa, of Kasumi.

"Our other flotilla, while leaving the harbor entrance, observed two Russian torpedo boats coming from seaward and immediately engaged them, the battle lasting one hour. After causing them severe damage one of them effected its escape, but our destroyer, the Sasanami, captured the other boat, which proved to be the Stereguschtchi.

"Notwithstanding the land batteries pounding a heavy fire on our flotilla, the captured vessel was taken in tow. Owing to the high sea the tow line soon parted and the Sasanami found it necessary to take the crew from the Russian boat and abandon the Stereguschtchi, which finally sank at 10:30 o'clock.

"The enemy's cruisers, the Novik and the Bayan, steamed out of the entrance of the harbor toward us, but observing the approach of our cruiser squadron, retired to the harbor. Our flotilla suffered some damage, but not heavy. The Sasanami and the Akatsuki had two sailors killed and Sub-Lieutenant Shima, of the Akatsuki, and three sailors were wounded.

CLAIMS JAPANESE FIRE WAS VERY EFFECTIVE.

"Our main and cruiser squadrons arrived off Port Arthur at 8 o'clock and the cruiser squadron immediately advanced toward the harbor entrance to protect the torpedo flotilla. The main squadron advanced near Lao Thie Shan and opened an indirect cannonade against the inner harbor from 10 o'clock to 1:40. According to the observations made by one of our cruisers facing the entrance, the bombardment was remarkably effective. During our cannonade the enemy's land batteries fired, but none of our ships suffered any damage. Another cruiser squadron went to Talien Wan and bombarded the enemy's fortress on Samshantao, damaging the buildings thereon.

"The cruisers Takasago and Chihaya reconnoitered the west coast of the Port Arthur peninsula, but did not find the enemy. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer damaged in the third attack on Port Arthur was found to be the Wnushiterinuy, which had been completely sunk, the mast only being visible above the water.

"Tur squadron stopped fighting at 2 o'clock and returned to the rendezvous."

SKOOPSKI IS FORE FLUSHED BY THREE EASTERN LIARS

By R. L. Blalock.

"We've got to skin him."

"Sure we have, but it's easy. What's he here for, anyway?"

"Salary, I should suppose."

"Perhaps he is, but he doesn't resemble a man who had stacked up against the pay window in some centuries."

"Aw, well, let it go at that. I believe he's human, if he is a newspaper correspondent."

The three liars were again gathered together in the captain's cabin of the fierce battleship. Oidono, which under the splendid generalship of Admiral Takahiball had swept the Far Eastern seas of every semblance of anything that looked fit to drink. They were discussing the arrival of a fourth member of their profession, one Ivan Shoopski, who had come out as the representative of the St. Petersburg Novoe Much-talkovitch, the leading newspaper of the Russian capital. It had reached their ears and eyes, through sundry cablegrams from their own papers, that Skoopski was on the scene and that he was possessed of a dispatch boat and that he was preparing to do things.

The three were somewhat resentful of the whole matter. In the first place, they felt that their former feats entitled them to the sole copyright and ownership of the war news business in that immediate difficulty, and in addition they feared that they must occasionally get a few facts with which to dilute their stories. Until his appearance, they had contented themselves with sending out merely such war news as the situation seemed to call for and had paid no attention whatever to such trivial things as realities.

They were now holding a council of war—real war. If it became necessary they would even resort to the extreme limit and work a little, instead of the reading public.

It was the Mole St. Nicholas correspondent who opened the conversation as the three gathered around the table, and it was the Shanghai correspondent who concluded with the words given above. All three had been exceedingly busy during the ten days that had elapsed since their last meeting. The world had been plastered with papers giving thrilling details of battles that had never been fought and of the sinking of ships that were at that moment riding at anchor in the ice-bound harbors of the eastern coast. Everything had been prosperous with the correspondents. They had supplied their papers with columns of "news;" they had succeeded by adroit raising and bluffing in separating Admiral Takahiball from a considerable bunch of yen. But now there had come a dark cloud on the horizon in the person of Skoopski—and protective measures must be taken at once.

"Admiral," asked the Capetown correspondent, "may I have the use of your launch at 2:30 p. m?"

"On condizion you not go near ze water," replied the admiral.

"I won't," promised the correspondent; "I want to go over to the coast and invite a young Russian newspaper man to take supper with us on board the ship. He's just come over, and I'm afraid he is lonesome."

"Invite all ze Russians to come and have tea wiz me," said the admiral, smilingly; "we can accommodate 500 on board zis ship, and give zem good, strong beds—and irons."

At 2:31 p. m. the Capetown correspondent descended from the side of the Oidono and entered the steam launch. Three hours later he reached the coast and went in search of the Russian correspondent, bearing written permission from the admiral of the Japanese squadron to invite the Slav to tea on board the flagship, together with positive assurances of his safe conduct to his own people when he should desire to return to the mainland. Skoopski knew there was a good time waiting for him with his fellow craftsmen. It was cold on shore. The snow, drifting in small particles, penetrated his fur robes and made itself dreadfully familiar with his anatomy. Nothing but the vilest vodsky was obtainable at the one club in Port Arthur. He had been on shipboard before.

At 8:40 the launch was pulled up to the deck of the Oidono, and the admiral and his officers and the other two correspondents welcomed the Capetown correspondent and the young Russian newspaper man on board. The officers and their guests repaired to the cabin. The admiral had prepared a feast of unusual attractions, and wine of the finest make was cooling in large baskets near the table.

On the suggestion of the admiral, the Shanghai correspondent was selected to preside over the meeting. He accepted and took the seat at the head of the table.

"What you know, old chap?" he enquired of Skoopski as soon as the preliminary and essential popping of corks had been heard in the small room. The young man addressed preferred to feign ignorance of the English language, although he was an adept in its intricacies, so he arched his brows and spoke something in choice Russian.

As near as the Mole St. Nicholas correspondent could take it down, it sounded like this: "***! (-)?x @—! " &$."

"Where does it hurt you?" solicitously asked the Capetown correspondent.

'Take something stronger than this grape-water," urged the Shanghai correspondent; "you evidently have it bad. I think you need an operation, but the surgeon is out just now."

"Admiral Takahiball sat frowning ominously during this conversation, and at its conclusion he rose and struck the table a violent blow with his fist.

"Ze Russian spy!" he exclaimed; "I vil lock heem in ze guard room till ze war close; maybe I hang him to ze yardarm 'fore tomorrow."

Before those at the table could exchange winks of congratulation the Russian was being carried below by the marines who had swarmed in at the command of the admiral. As the last one of the little water soldiers disappeared from the cabin the admiral turned to his guests with a smile—the inscrutable smile of the east—and suggested that they were making but indifferent progress with the viands. The three correspondents winked at each other solemnly and then got up and shook hands with the admiral.

"A dangerous enemy to Japan has been placed out of the way," they told him. "He would not have written truthful accounts of what is happening in the war, and we sincerely congratulate you on the promptness with which you disposed of him."

When the three were left alone in the cabin they gathered together their notes and prepared to get their dispatches in order for the next few days. They always made it a point to keep enough on hand to supply any sudden orders that might reach them from their papers, and on this occasion material was plentiful—such as it was.

"I think we have already skinned the butter-in," remarked the man who had induced him to come aboard the battle ship of the mikado. "There won't be any more trouble until another freak comes out here with fool notions about reporting things."

"What shall we send in today?" asked the Mole St. Nicholas correspondent. "I've got a grapevine dispatch here from the scene of peacetilities that contains important news. I'll read it to you fellows and if you want to corroborate it you can do so:'

" 'Gin Sling, March—Reported here that Japanese spies overheard Russian officers discussing future plans at the arsenal yesterday. The first speaker was General Pullimoff, whose scouts met the advance of the Japanese army near Hi Jinks three days since and were severely repulsed. He spoke in earnest tones to his two companions, and the entire conversation is reproduced:

" 'Vitch?' asked the general.

" ' " Ski," replied the one addressed.

" 'Off!' exclaimed the third man, and then they all ran hastily to the vodsky joint nearest the encampment.'

" 'This is considered to be exceedingly significant, in view of the fact that it is known some such ideas are held by the Russians.'

"Don't you think that's most too positive in tone?" asked the Shanghai correspondent; "you know we can't afford to say anything that could be brought up against us after the ball."

"I don't know but what it is a trifle assertive," assented the man who produced it, "and I'll tone it down somewhat and state that there is a possibility that such a conversation may have taken place and been overheard and that the rumor that such was actually the case has reached a prominent European banking house by way of the Fiji islands. That will be safer and will satisfy the reading public equally as well."

"I've prepared a little cablegram here that I want you both to inspect," chimed in the Shanghai correspondent.

" 'Kik Yo Shin, March—Field Marshal Yampotato, who arrived on the banks of the river Tuwett Thursday of last week, has challenged Viceroy Damtheluckovitch to a personal encounter in order that the war may be settled with as little loss of life as possible. Reported here that the viceroy will accept on the condition that his chief of staff, General Plug, be allowed to do the fighting for Russia, as he considers it beneath his dignity to fight with a man who does not possess enough whiskers to stuff a mattress. The czar has cabled his entire approval of the plan, but adds that he thinks the viceroy might get a shave. Matter now being considered by the various cabinets, and France has ordered the Mediterranean squadron to be ready to sail at an hour's notice.'

"And here is another little item:

" 'Gee Itscold, March—General Getawayski arrived here yesterday with a squadron of cavalry escorting the Princess Sitinvolanovitch who has come east to act in the capacity of a blue cross nurse. The casualties have been very heavy recently in this vicinity, Major Cussemoutski having lost his entire supply of nightcaps while attempting to cross the river on the ice. Not known exactly what measures will be taken to supply the loss, but several Chinese have been hanged as a warning to others that the imperial government will permit no tampering with the military situation.'

"What did they have to do with it?" asked one of the younger men.

"Nothing," replied the Shanghai correspondent, "but it is always perfectly safe to state in a dispatch that the Russians have hanged a few Chinamen, because they do that as part of their daily exercise. It is thought to be fine for the muscles of the forearm and to keep the conscience properly tender and supple."

"Haven't we got to sink some ships?" asked the other of the two young men. "I have a list of four that we have not yet operated on."

"Down with 'em," said the Shanghai correspondent; "what are we here for? The public, I tell you, will not stand for those ships remaining on top of the water. I'll sink them at once. Give me the list."

" 'Off Port Arthur, March—The Russian vessels in the harbor made a bold sally at an early hour this morning and attacked the torpedo flotilla of Admiral Utoo. Two hundred thousand shots were fired and the Russians were getting the better of the fight until Admiral Utoo's squadron came close enough to begin firing, when the Russians retired into the inner harbor with the loss of the following ships: The Woteliski, the Buminskovitch and the fast cruiser Stacupva. As the Japanese ships departed Vice Admiral Chasemoff gallantly hoisted his flag at the masthead of the tugboat Hotstufski and sailed to a point where he could almost be seen by the enemy and fired his hosspistol twice at the craven foe. He has been gazetted for his conduct, and Russians are expecting great things from the new commander.'

"I guess that will hold 'em till we get another land fight prepared," said the Mole St. Nicholas correspondent; "I'm tired of writing and hearing this thrilling news. Let's get the admiral's money some more."

"Suits me," said the others, and they sent an officer for the admiral and notified him that as there now only remained one Russian boat in serviceable condition on their list they would be glad of his company until time for the launch to again leave for the mainland.

SENATOR TILLMAN IS BETTER.

Another Abscess in His Throat Has Been Lanced.

Washington, March 13.—Senator Tillman, who for a week has had serious trouble with his throat, is reported to be very much improved tonight, and the confident expectation is expressed that he will be able to leave the city for the south during the present week for a period of recuperation. The improvement is due to the relief experienced from the lancing of another abscess. The senator swallows readily now and is able to converse without difficulty. This morning the senator suffered extreme pain, its intensity being greater than any he had experienced since the throat affection first manifested itself. But today's operation ended the pain.

LABAREE MURDER CONFIRMED.

Missionary Was Slain Near Khoi, in Persia.

New York, March 13.—The Presbyterian board of foreign missions today received a cable in confirmation of the news of the murder of Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, near Khoi, Persia.

He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin W. Labaree, also a missionary in Persia.

The Rev. Mr. Labaree, who was murdered, was born in Persia thirty-four years ago. He was appointed a missionary in 1893, and leaves a widow and two children. Mrs. Labaree is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schauffler, now of Cleveland, and for many years a missionary in Turkey.

An Appetite Like a Hired Man's

Will Surely and Swiftly Follow the Use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets---You Will Enjoy Being Hungry Again and Be Happy When You Eat.

THE REASONS WHY THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA

People who have never lived on a farm and witnessed the gastronomic feats of a hungry hired man have certainly missed a sight for gods and men. After six long hours of good, hard, hot work in the harvest field, he gets his feet under a well-laden table and woe be unto the good things thereon. The manner in which he stows away the fat of the land is no delusion. Yellow-legged fried chickens, green peas, new potatoes, good cornbread, hunks of fresh butter, cherry pies, and numerous other wholesome and substantial articles of diet disappear one after the other in rapid and regular succession. That meal is well worth all the hours of hard work he has put in to earn it, and many a man who is regarded as being more fortunate than he, would pay handsomely for the hired man's capacity to enjoy such a meal. A stomach like his would be worth a fortune of any man's money, who suffers the constant and continuous pangs of dyspepsia. Such a stomach every one can have, rich and poor alike, and for a price that is within the reach of all.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the dyspeptic's certain relief throughout the regions of the earth. They act in a natural, mild, but firm, determined manner, and never fails to cure dyspepsia. They do the work of your stomach for you, and digest your food just as your stomach used to when it was well. You can prove this by putting your food into a glass jar with one of the Tablets and sufficient water and you will see the food digested in just the same time as the digestive fluids of the stomach would do it. That will satisfy your mind. Now, to satisfy both your mind and body, take one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after eating—eat all and what you want—and you will feel in your mind that your food is being digested because you will feel no disturbance or weight in your stomach; in fact, you will forget all about having a stomach just as you did when you were a healthy boy or girl.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act in a natural way because they contain only the natural elements of the gastric juices and other digestive fluids of the stomach. It makes no difference what condition the stomach is in, they go right ahead of their own accord and do their work. They know their business, and surrounding conditions do not influence them in the least. They thus relieve the weak stomach of all its burdens and give it its much needed rest and permit it to become strong and healthy. Nature restores and rebuilds the wasted tissues of the stomach just as she restores any other injured tissues of the body, or a broken bone, when not interfered with. All interference with Nature's work of restoration is entirely prevented by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. They are so well known and their popularity is so great that no druggist would think of being without them. In fact, physicians are prescribing them all over the land, and if your own doctor is real honest with you, he will tell you frankly that there is nothing on earth so good for dyspepsia as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

RICH MEN ARE NOT ALL HAPPY.

Croesus, King of Lydia, Had Troubles of His Own, and There Are Others.

Croesus, the John D. Rockefeller of the kingdom of Lydia, was very well-to-do in worldly goods and chattels. "As rich as Croesus" is a saying about 2,500 years old. He had his troubles, however, and some of them were full grown. He was taken captive once by Cyrus and only saved himself from being burned alive by quoting a saying of Solon, the Sage. He finally had to flee his kingdom for parts unknown.

Many of the rich man's troubles today come from high living and could be avoided. They are brought on by eating all kinds of rich, heavy foods at irregular times, lack of proper exercise, undue mental strain, unnatural stimulants, etc., and are commonly known as indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach. They are serious troubles all right, but not only can they be avoided but can also be cured, and that without loss of time or proper food and nourishment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the certain relief of dyspepsia, rich and poor alike. There is no such a thing as stopping their onward progress now. A great nation has placed its stamp of approval upon their noble work. The thousands upon thousands of cures they have effected and the happiness resulting therefrom have made their name a household word throughout the land.

The story of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be told in a word. They actually do the work that the weak and wasted stomach is unable to do and allow it to recuperate and regain its strength. They contain all the essential properties that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids do, and they digest the food just as a sound and well stomach would. They relieve the stomach just as one rested and refreshed workman relieves the one on duty that is tired and worn, and Nature does her own work of restoration. It is a simple, natural process that a child can understand. You can eat all you want without fear of results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. Druggists all know better than to try to get along without them, as the demand for them is great and universal.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR TROUBLE?

If You Have Dyspepsia You Don't Need To Look Far—It's Always with You.

There is no fun in having dyspepsia. You feel as if the whole of creation were in a conspiracy to make you miserable, and you proceed to get sour on the whole creation accordingly. Nothing goes right. Everything goes wrong. You are cranky, morose, disagreeable and out of sorts.

There is only one thing for you to do and that is to invest 50 cents in a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and get happy right away. They will make you forget you ever had a stomach, and spirits will rise rapidly. They take up the work that your stomach is unable to perform and carry it on just as a well, sound stomach would. Their essential ingredients are identical with the gastric juice and other digestive fluids, and their action is therefore natural and beneficial in all respects.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets by thus relieving the stomach of its burden permit it to rest, recuperate and rebuild its waste tissues. Nature is very rapid in its work of restoration where it is not interfered with. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent all interference. No matter how much you eat, the somach is not permitted to digest the food at all. They do the work themselves and do it regardless of the condition of the stomach. They act independently and are not influenced by surrounding conditions.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists throughout the land at 50 cents a box. No druggist would think of being without them, as his customers would recognize his inferiority in a business way, and lose confidence in him. The demand for them is so great and universal that it would be a very short-sighted policy on the part of any druggist to be without a good supply of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

When the Stomach Declares War Against the Rest of the Body There Is Always Plenty of Trouble.

A Safe and Certain Cure in Reach of All.

There is very little comfort or happiness on this earth for the individual whose stomach is at war with all the other organs of his body. The human body is called the habitation of the soul, but both body and soul suffer greatly when the stomach refuses to act in harmony with the rest of the system and dyspepsia is established. The functions of all the body and the brain itself are so intimately dependent on those of the stomach that, when that organ, for any reason, ceases to perform its duties, the trouble becomes general and great mental and bodily suffering always results. Under such conditions there is only one thing to do and only one way to do it. The stomach must be pacified, and pacified in the right way.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the only safe, reliable, certain remedy for all stomach troubles. The reason is, they are the only perfectly natural remedy. They perform the digestive work of the stomach just as the stomach did when it was able to do it in exactly the same way. Their principal component elements are identical with those of the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach. They do the work of the stomach in a natural way without causing any disturbance, and thus permit that organ to rest and recuperate and grow strong and well. That is what they do and that's the way they do it. Anybody can understand it and anybody suffering from dyspepsia or any stomach trouble can always get safe and certain and natural relief from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. Buy a box and then go and eat a good square meal and then take a tablet and note the result. You will forget all about it if you are not careful, for there will be no pain nor disturbance and the food will be digested just as it used to be when your stomach was well and strong. Furthermore your stomach will soon be well and strong again if you keep on taking them, just as thousands upon thousands of other stomachs are from the sole and exclusive use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

PERFECT HEALTH

can be had only in connection with perfect digestion. When the food is properly digested, the blood carries the nutriment to all parts of the body and the process of assimilation and repair is kept up uniformly, resulting in healthy organs and members.

STUART'S Dyspepsia Tablets

guarantee perfect digestion, no matter what the condition of the stomach is. The reason is plain. They themselves digest the food and permit the stomach to rest and get well.

All Druggists, 50 cts. a box.

PULPIT CRITICISM OF UNITY CLUB

Dr. Broughton Says Club Threatens Deity of Christ.

Pastor of Baptist Tabernacle Begins Series of Sermons on a Vision of the Church in Contrast with the Church of Today.

Dr. Len G. Broughton preached the first of a series of sermons last night at the Baptist Tabernacle, on "A Vision of the Church to Win, in Contrast with the Church of Today." In the course of his remarks he took occasion to refer to the Unity Club, and stated that the club brought up the question of the Deity of Christ.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Broughton said:

"We begin tonight a series of Sunday night addresses, covering the next two months, on the general subject, 'A Vision of the Church to Win, in Contrast with the Church of Today.' Our common text will be 'The Glorious Church'—Eph., v, 27. Paul here enjoys the great privilege of a vision of a church to win. It is striking that this vision came to him while in prison. Certainly there was nothing in his environments to lead him to such optimism. A more miserable dungeon one never saw. Sometimes God has had to put His best children in the dirtiest dungeons to get from them their best. John Bunyan would never have stamped himself upon the Christianity of the world had it not been for old Bedford jail. The best in most of us is kept back because of the alloy which needs to be burnt out. God's crucible is sometimes very hard, but if we could only see as He sees, how much easier it would be for us to submit to it.

The Deity of Christ.

"The church to win must stand squarely, uncompromisingly, for the deity of Christ. Never mind if some men want to shake hands with us who say. 'He was a good man, perhaps a prophet.' The Jew will go that far. Never mind the man who says, 'He is divine, as all good men are divine.' The church of which Paul speaks in our text is a church that will not have part with any such. Christ is more than good; He is more than divine. He is God and man, or He has no part in the Christian system. I know this is a strong utterance, but we need positiveness. The milk and cider Christianity of today is getting hold of our people. Atlanta is no exception. Suffer me to show you where this is true:

The Unity Club.

"Most of you know that there is such an organization amongst us as the Unity Club. It is composed of ministers, so far as I know, of evangelical and non-evangelical churches in this city. I have nothing whatever to say against these men personally. They are my friends; they are good men. I haven't anything to do with their club as such. They meet on fraternal relations and consider Christian and non-Christian subjects. They come together and hold a Thanksgiving service on Thanksgiving day. All of which they have a right to do, provided they can find any church sufficiently latitudenous for their exercises, which, of course, can be done so long as there are Jews, Unitarians, and Universalists in our midst. It does seem to me, however, should the Unity Club proceed any further with their attempt to over liberalize the truth it is time for some of us to be on guard. But have they done it? I give you this for what it is worth. It will, at least, show the tendency of the times:

"About one year ago, it will be remembered, that there was a movement in which the Unity Club for the most part was interested, to have a general revival of religion. This movement was headed by Bishop Nelson of the Episcopal church. It might have been a general movement as it was desired but for the fact that Unitarians, who deny the deity of Christ, and Universalists, who deny much of the other evangelical truth that we stand for, were invited to cooperate with that movement. They were given places on some of the committees. Some of us you remember demurred at such a unity. While we had no personal feeling whatever against the good men who started it, we nevertheless regarded it as a species of mockery to attempt such a union under such circumstances.

Movement Was Revived.

"Recently the movement has been revived by the good bishop. A meeting was recently held to arrange plans. At this meeting the question of inviting the Unitarian and Universalist pastors again was discussed, and a prominent member of the Unity Club stated in the meeting that unless these men were invited to take part in this campaign the Unity Club would regard it as a slap in the face, or words to that effect. However the invitation was not extended this time. I sincerely pray for its success. What action the Unity Club will now take, if any, I do not know. I simply state this fact to show the Unity Club is more than a mere fraternal and literary organization of certain ministers. I know there are men in that Unity Club of sound as the soundest, but the tendency to overstep the orthodox is patent. What are we to expect of the future of the church unless attention is paid such tendencies? It is not a question of my theology or yours, it is a question of the deity of Christ, His divine lordship. If this be not true He of all men is most false. For His bold 'I ams.' There is nothing like them in the history of the world:

'I am from above.'
'I am not of this world.'
'Before Abraham was, I am.'
'I am the bread of life.'
'I am the light of the world.'
'I am the door.'
'I am the Good Shepherd.'
'I am the way.'
'I am the truth.'
'I am the resurrection and the life.'

Salvation by the Cross.

"Again, the church to win will have one plank in its platform of salvation—the cross of Jesus Christ. There are two methods of salvation held up today. One is the ethical; the other by way of the bloody cross. There can be no fellowship between the two. A man is saved by any sort of ethical process. He may keep every commandment in the decalogue and more, and still spend eternity in hell. Christ died on the cross to save men. His salvation is the work of an instant. The Christian life is a process, but salvation itself is the instantaneous the will of man surrendered to the Christ of the cross.

"I may have come in this building a critic. You may have had no other purpose in coming other than that of criticism, but at this moment, feeling your a sinner before God, if you look by faith to the cross of Christ, accepting Him who died upon it as your Lord and Master, you will become a saved soul, you may have remained here during the service careless and unconcerned, you may be steeped in sin so that the community may despise you, aye, and worse, you may despise yourself; but if now by faith you take in the Christ of the cross you are a saved soul for both worlds.

"What a great salvation is this. No wonder the apostle cried, 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?' There is no other system under the sun so wonderful. No philosophy worked out by the genius of man can present such hope to a lost and ruined world."

WONRETIRE UNDER FIRE

In Fugimentals Attired, Colonel Quinboss, of Third Mississippi Regiment, Now on Trial for Embezzlement.

Jackson, Miss., March 13.—(Special.)—Colonel W. Quackenboss, commander of the Third regiment, Mississippi national guard, is under trial at Vicksburg on a charge of embezzlement, reached capital this afternoon and, attired in full regimentals, visited the executive mansion and had a conference with Governor Vardaman and Adjutant General Lee.

Colonel Quackenboss declines to tender his resignation as commander of the regiment, saying that he does not intend to retire under fire and stoutly asserts that he will be acquitted of the charge preferred against him.

FLAMES SWEEP TOWN OF PRESTON

Portion of the Business Section Is Wiped Out.

Loss Is Nearly Twenty Thousand Dollars—No Insurance on Any of the Property—Town Has No Protection Against the Flames.

Preston, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Fire broke out on the south side of the town, in the business section, at 5 o'clock this morning, burning every store on that side.

Following were the losses:

Cobb & Montgomery, $8,000.

Stapleton & Nicholson Company, $2,000.

Welch & Majors, $2,000.

J. L. Horn, $6,000.

R. T. Nicholson & Co. saved most of their goods.

There was no insurance on any of the property. The town has no fire apparatus.

RAWLINS DENIES REPORT.

That He Is a Member of the Mormon Church.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 13.—Former United States Senator Joseph L. Rawlins today sent the following dispatch to Chairman Burrows, of the Smoot investigation committee, relative to the testimony of Judge Ogden Hiles, of this city, before the committee yesterday:

"Hon. J. C. Burrows, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.—Judge Hiles' statement that I am a member of the Mormon church is unqualifiedly false. I do not believe in any of its doctrines, dogmas or revelations. Have no affiliation with it. Such has been my attitude in public and private for thirty years. Give this publicity in your proceedings.

"J. L. RAWLINS."

The Coonskin Statesman.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

When Hon. David L. McCabe was elected to the legislature from Butler county in 1865 and went to Topeka to be sworn in he astonished not only the natives, but everybody else, as he was the most gorgeously dressed statesman the county has ever produced. He was very dark, with long black hair. On his head was a coonskin cap, the tail of the coonskin hanging gracefully down his back. His coat was made of wolf skins, nicely tanned and lined with red flannel. Six handsome tails hung from his coat tails and flapped in the breeze as he meandered up to the speaker's desk to take the oath. He wore a spotted doeskin vest, buckskin knee-breeches, handsomely fringed top boots, gloves made of beaver skin, a watch chain done in hand work, a flannel shirt, with a flaming red bandana pocket handerchief around his neck; and it is needless to say he created a sensation. He was a handsome man, and as bright, in his day and generation, as any who have gone to the state capital to represent the county since. He served in the war and made a good soldier, and in recalling the long line of statesmen and patriots who have served in the state legislature, our old friend, D. L. McCabe, it seems to us, is the only on of the lot that succeeded in creating a sensation in Topeka.

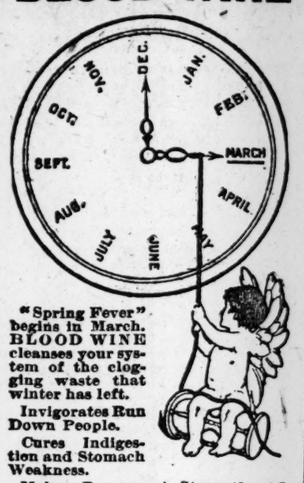
Habersham Superior Court.

Clarkesville, Ga., March 13.—(Special.) Superior court convened here last Monday morning, Judge J. J. Kimsey presiding. No important cases were tried. The Childs murder case will be taken up Thursday, the 17th. Dr. Watkins, candidate for congress, made a speech here Wednesday and F. M. Bell was also on hand. Both gentlemen are candidates and are anxious to succeed Carter Tate.

Boston Printers' Strike Ends.

Boston, March 13.—At a meeting of the striking book and job printers today the settlement of the strike arranged by he attended a te deum. After this se the 250 employees who left work seven weeks ago will apply individually for their former positions.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE BLOOD WINE



"Spring Fever" begins in March. BLOOD WINE cleanses your system of the clogging waste that winter has left.

Invigorates Run Down People.

Cures Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

Makes Permanent Strength and Vitality.

Regulates the Bowels and Drives Out Impurities.

Makes Rich, Red, Buoyant Blood.

Blood Wine is the GRANDEST SPRING TONIC and STRENGHENER on EARTH.

SHE WAS CURED OF STOMACH TROUBLE AND NERVE WEAKNESS

As I have had severe attacks of stomach trouble for years, which unstrung my nerves and left me physically very weak, I was urged by friends to try Blood Wine. I have used three bottles, and I must say it has done me lots of good. Have had no attacks with my stomach since, and my nerves seem to be strengthened very much. I heartily recommend it to any one with stomach or nervous troubles. Yours truly,

MRS. JAMES M. BAKER,
181 Cedar St., Corning, N.Y.

BLOOD WINE Kidney and Liver Pills are a guaranteed cure for Constipation. 100 Pills, 25 cents.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE! If you live at a distance and cannot reach a drug store, buy Blood Wine direct of us. We will, upon receipt of 50 cents per bottle, prepay the express to any point east of the Mississippi River. You can have a free trial bottle and a trial package of Blood Wine Kidney and Liver Pills by cutting out this coupon and sending it to BLOOD WINE MEDICINE CO., Worcester, Mass.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ON APRIL 20 LOWNDES VOTES

Many Warm Contests Lend Interest to County Affairs.

Valdosta, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—An enthusiastic mass meeting of Lowndes county democrats was held here yesterday for the purpose of selecting a date for the primary to elect a new executive committee, and for other purposes. The date for the state primary—April 20—was selected as the date for the election in this county, the rules and regulations adopted by the state executive committee to govern the same.

Colonel A. T. Woodward was reelected chairman of the democratic executive committee, and R. B. Myddleton permanent secretary. The following citizens were elected as the committee: Fro. Valdosta, A. T. Woodward, J. G. Crawford, R. B. Myddleton, J. H. Duffy; Mineola district, J. G. Scruggs, T. S. Passmore; Hahira district, L. L. Webb, J. J. Stubbs, W. D. McMillan; Ousley district, H. T. Dampier, J. J. Scruggs; Lake Park district, Dr. J. P. Prescott, W. T. Corbett, Robert Peterson; Dasher district, O. P. Dasher, R. S. Wisenbaker; Cat Creek district, J. W. Harrell, J. B. Griffin; Naylor district, W. F. Bamberg, S. J. Carter, W. J. Peters; Clyattville district, J. F. Arnold, S. S. Davis.

The meeting passed unanimously resolutions strongly indorsing Hon. W. S. West's candidacy for the presidency of the senate; Hon. C. R. Pendleton, of Macon, as one of the delegates from the state at large to the St. Louis convention, and Colonel A. T. Woodward as one of the delegates from the eleventh congressional district.

Colonel Woodward, who was reelected without opposition as chairman of the executive committee, has held the position for the last two terms, and in that capacity has rendered the party in this county valiant service. Under his leadership the factions and dissensions that formerly existed have disappeared and nothing but the best of feeling pervades the ranks.

Hot Fight for House.

As the campaign advances the fact becomes more apparent that there are going to be several very close contests for the various offices in this county. Probably the greatest interest is centered in the race for representative. Hon. E. J. McRee, one of the present representatives, Hon. C. R. Ashley, Colonel G. A. Whitaker and Colonel J. Randall Walker are the candidates and each of them is making a vigorous campaign.

The race for ordinary bids fair to be closely contested also. D. M. Smith, the incumbant, who has held the office for several years, is opposed by A. V. Simms and Colonel S. T. Kingsbery. There are six announced candidates for county commissioners, as follows: T. S. McKey, J. W. Hagan, J. K. White, C. B. Peeples, D. W. Passmore and J. E. Webb. The first three now compose the board. R. T. Myddelton, clerk of the superior court; J. F. Passmore, sheriff; W. T. Staten, tax collector, and C. S. Bacon, tax receiver, have no opposition.

Plans for New Church.

Achitect Lockwood, of Columbus, has been employed by the stewards of the Methodist church to prepare plans for a new church edifice to be erected on the site of the structure which was burned a few weeks ago. A portion of the walls of the burned building will be used, but the church will be considerably larger and handsomer than the old one, with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty more. The $7,000 insurance on the old building was paid a few days ago, and something over $9,000 has been subscribed by the congregation and their friends.

It is proposed to begin work on the new building as soon as possible, and raise the balance of the money necessary as the work progresses.

Every home needs Sloan's Liniment. It cures Croup, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side and all Rheumatic Pains and Aches. A great disinfectant. KILLS all fever and malaria germs. For sale everywhere.

WOOD CASE STILL BEFORE SENATORS

They Hope To Finish Debate on it This Week.

Foraker Will Make the Closing Speech in Support of Confirmation — Postoffice Appropriation Bill Will Take Most Time.

Washington, March 13.—The senate tomorrow will continue consideration of the fortifications bill, and when that measure shall be disposed of, will return to the nomination of General Leonard Wood. The committee on military affairs have recommended an amendment to purchase of a torpedo boat of the protector type, for experimental purposes, at a cost of $250,000, and as several senators have indicated opposition to the provisions, it is expected that it will be debated at some length. Other features also will receive more or less attention.

There are still several speeches to be made on the Wood case, but Senator Foraker, who is in charge of the nomination, hopes to conclude its consideration during the week. He will make the closing speech in support of General Wood's confirmation.

The District of Columbia and Indian appropriation bills probably will be reported during the week, and will be promptly taken up for action. If opportunity permits the bill providing for an additional departmental buildings in Washington, as a home for the deartment of state, justice and commerce and labor, will be considered and Senaor Heyburn has given notice that on Wednesday he will call up the pure food bill.

In the House.

An extended period of personal explanation undoubtedly will occur during the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, which will be called up Monday by Chairman Overstreet. Monday rightfully belongs to the District of Columbia, but there are few local matters on the calendar and Mr. Babcock will abdicate in favor of the postoffice bill.

The necessity which many members of the house feel to have the Congressional Record contain statements in explanation of their alleged misconduct with the postoffice department in regard to clerk hire, allowances and rent of postoffice quarters has led the managers of the house to adopt a most liberal policy with reference to general debate on the postoffice bill. When these statements are all out of the way the bill will be disposed of and not before.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy will follow the postoffice bill.

NEGRO KILLED WITH BRICK BAT

Police Did Not Hear of Homicide Until Carey Surrendered.

Columbus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—It is rather unusual that a homicide is committed in the city and the police department is not informed of it until hours afterward, but that proved to be the case last night.

John Williams and Robert Carey, two negroes, engaged in a difficulty last night at the store of Jack Finney, colored, on Fifth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and in the fight Carey struck the other in the stomach with a brick. The fight was kept quiet, and, doubtless, the officers would not have heard of it had not Williams died, quite unexpectedly, at a late hour last night. Early this morning the police heard that a murder had been committed.

The negro Carey also heard the report, and appeared to be very much surprised that his blow with the brick had resulted fatally. He went at once to police headquarters and surrendered, and is now being held on the charge of murder. He claims self-defense.

Alexander Stabbed Three Times.

Columbus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—In a cutting affray on upper First avenue at midnight last night, C. L. Alexander, a young man, was stabbed three times by Peter Riley, a fisherman, who it is said will be prosecuted on the charge of assault with intent to murder. Stalling Riley, his son, also took part in the affray, and when arrested was found to have a pair of metal knucks concealed on his person. Alexander's wounds are in the left shoulder and arm, and are serious, but will hardly prove fatal. Spectators say that the assault on the young man was unprovoked.

Stole Much Jewelry.

Columbus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Sallie Jones, a negro woman, is under arrest, charged with having broken open a trunk at the house where she was employed, and stealing six gold rings and a necklace. Three of the rings have been recovered.

Population 2,535,000.

Columbus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—There are 14,655 names in the new city directory just issued for Columbus, Phenix City and Girard. On the most conservative basis of calculation—multiplying this number by three—the three cities, which form one place commercially, are given a poulation of 35,000.

Grand Master's Annual Visit.

Columbus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—John A. Hynds, of Atlanta, grand master of the Georgia Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will be the guest of Columbus lodge, No. 67, and Muscogee lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, tomorrow. He will arrive tomorrow morning from Atlanta, and will be met by a committee from the local lodges. Tomorrow night he presides over a joint meeting of both lodges and makes an address.

In Church Circles.

Columbus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—The first service in the new Christian church, on North Highlands, was held today. Rev. H. W. Elder is pastor. Rev. J. W. Howard has resigned as pastor of North Highlands Baptist church. "A Romance of Two Worlds" was the rather striking subject of Rev. J. E. Wray, pastor of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, tonight. His theme was the survival of personality after death.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine E. Grove on every box. 25c
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

The "College" Toe—Latest Boyden Blucher



If you haven't thought about Oxfords yet, you will be soon. And if you've a good eye for fond style, this College Blucher will have your liking. It's new, flat last—the flat last is the thing this spring in fine making.

In Tan Russia $5.00

Patent Colt $6.00 **French Calf $5.00**

Muse's has always been a store where mediocrity counts for nothing—not a bad fault is it?

MUSE'S 3-5-7 Whitehall.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Kimonos and Matinees



There is a distinct advantage in seeing a lot of Kimonos and Matinees, all ready to try-on. In the piece, one has to imagine how it would look made up. With the garments ready-made one sees effects at a glance, and where variety is as great as it is here there can be no difficulty in choosing.

To be fitted is merely a matter of a very few moments.

$7.50 for Matinees, made of China Silk, entire garment accordion-plaited, trimmed profusely with Venise lace—white, light blue, lavender, and heliotrope.

$8.50 for Matinees, made of alternate rows of lace and China Silk, full blouse effect, white and light blue.

Kimonos, made of fine cotton crepon, borders of striped wash Silk, blue, pink, gray, red, lavender, white and black.

Short ones worth $2.25; special ... $1.50 Long ones worth $3.50; special ... $2.50

$3.95 for $5.00 Short Kimonos, made of Japanese Silk, Turkish and Persian designs, silk borders.

$1.95 for Long Kimonos, made of cotton crinkled and printed in floral panels and lace stripes, borders of corded white wash silks.

$2.95 for Long Kimonos, made of cotton crepon, Person border and cuffs, shirred shoulders and back, blue, pink, heliotrope, gray, red, black and white.

$4.50 for Long Kimonos, made of soft, fine wool albatross, black, nile, blue and pink, borders of corded and mottled wash Silks.

$5.00 for Long Kimonos, made of billowy satin-striped and figured challys, wide sailor collar, bertha front, pink, blue, gray and lavender.

$10.00 for Long Kimono, made of shining China Silk, large bertha collar, deep ruffle on skirt, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace—white, pink and blue.

$25.00 for Long Kimonos, made of Chintilly Lace all-over, accordion-plaited skirt, deep ruffle and fine tucks, white and black.



Waists: Newest Styles

Our stock of Waists! All the newest fabrics; all the finest styles outspread for your easy choosing. Everything from the simplest lawn, pique, madras, cheviot and damask for morning wear, right up to those charming lace confections that all women are wanting for dress-up occasions.

White is the color. You know that **now.**

We knew it months ago—and acted accordingly. Result: Masses of White Waists are here—showing the most exquisite and daintiest touches of trimming art.

Broad diversity, of course. You may look through the display a long time without seeing two Waists alike.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

SEE TOMORROW'S CONSTITUTION FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

MARX CONFESSES KILLING FIVE MEN

One of the Car Bandits Tells Story of His Crimes.

One of the Three Men Who Held Up Chicago and Northwestern Train Four Years Ago. List of Men He Has Slain.

Chicago, March 13.—Gustav Marx, one of the three car-barn bandits now under sentence of death, declared in a confession made today that he was one of three men who held up the Chicago and Northwestern express train at Tower W, near DeKalb, four years ago. The crime, which has passed into history, was one of the most desperate ever committed in or about Chicago, has never been fastened upon any one of the many suspects arrested, and the identity of the bandits has remained a mystery to the police until now.

Marx says both his confederates in the crime are dead, and refuses to give their names. One of them, he declares, "died with his boots on." The railway authorities admitted a loss of $102,000 by the robbery. Marx says the robbers secured only $8,000, the rest of the money having been destroyed by the explosion of dynamite used to crack the safe.

In a sort of foot note to this startling confession, Marx admits the killing of five men in his career of crime.

"Besides John B. Johnson, killed at the car barns; Detective Quinn, killed at the time of my arrest, and Otto Barder, whom Roeski is generally supposed to have killed, I have killed two other men," said Marx. "Eight years ago Neidermyer and myself went to Janesville, Wis., to rob a train and hid our dynamite alongside the track. A track walker, or railway detective, I have never learned which, came upon us and asked what we were doing there. I shot him and we threw his body into the Rock river. The other man whom I killed I had done criminal work with in Michigan. I met him at Camp Goldfield, Colo., when Neidermyer and I were there last fall. He knew too much about me and I killed him and left his body lying in the suburbs of the camp. Both these crimes can be verified by the police."

MAY BE HANGED BY BLACK MOB

Husband of Murdered Negro Woman Held for the Crime.

Richland, Ga., March 13.—(Special).—The dead body of Mattie Hawkins, colored, was found this morning in a gully one half mile from town.

Investigation showed that her neck had been cut from ear to ear and that her body had been carried to the gully from a bridge on the public road where the murder was committed.

John Bryant, her husband, has been arrested for the crime. Bryant is now being guarded in the town guard house awaiting the arrival of Sheriff Johnson to take him to the county jail in Lumpkin, for safe keeping.

The negroes are considerably wrought up over the murder and threats of lynching have been heard.

DATE CHOSEN IN CAMPBELL.

County Primary Will Be Held on April 20.

Fairburn, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—A mass meeting, called by the chairman of the democratic executive committee, W. H. McLarin, convened yesterday morning.

W. S. Zellars was elected temporary chairman, and in completing the organization W. A. McCurry was made permanent chairman and D. Toney secretary.

Next in order was the election of a new executive committee, which, after a little parliamentary play, resulted in the election of one of the most intelligent bodies of men that this county has been honored with in this capacity in years. This being the business of the meeting, the body adjourned, the executive committee to hold its first meeting and some of the candidates to speak. The executive committee has ordered a primary for April 20.

TROOPS LEAVE SPRINGFIELD.

Authorities Decide Military Is no Longer Needed.

Springfield, Ohio, March 13.—It has been decided by the authorities here and at Columbus that the remaining seven companies of state militia which were called here by the recent race riots may be dispensed with and all the troops will accordingly leave here in the morning.

Cleveland Reaches Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., March 13.—The new protected cruiser Cleveland arrived here this morning on her maiden trial trip. She was built at Bath, Maine, and is of 3,200 tons register. She is in charge of Commander Southerland. The trip from Norfolk was uneventful and a member of the board said unofficially that it was satisfactory.

Wagon Makers to Strike.

Rochester, N. Y., March 13.—Wagon makers employed in carriage factories in this city and who are members of the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union announce that they will strike tomorrow. Last week the men demanded a nine-hour day and a 10 per cent advance in wages.

LECTURE ON "JUDGEMENT" FROM FATHER REVILLE

By E. C. Bruffey.

Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street, Macon, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Nearly if not every denomination in the city was represented in the immense congregation at St. Joseph tonight to hear Rev. Father John C. Reville deliver his closing lecture of a series which has been drawing and interesting large congregations for the past three Sunday nights.

Father Reville's effort tonight was his most pronounced success. He was in strong voice, easy and graceful of gesture, with a perfect command of language. At times he was intensely dramatic, holding his audience thrilling upon his utterances.

"The Last Judgment" was Father Reville's theme tonight, his text being:

"And they shall see the son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with much power and majesty." Matthew xxiv, 30.

Father Reville divided his subject into four distinct scenes. In the first he described the preparations for that awful trial. In his second he explained these qualities of the Supreme Being—His omniscience, His justice, His omnipotence. In the third scene he described the examination of the conscience to which all will be subjected at the solemn bar. In the fourth scene he spoke dramatically of the sentence of reprobation or of salvation, one of which must inevitably be ours.

Before beginning his talk Father Reville stood fully a minute looking carefully and critically over his congregation as though he were trying to analyze it. Then in a well modulated tone he launched at once into his work.

"You are all familiar, I know, with the scene presented in a court of justice toward the close of a criminal case. The judge is on the bench. The accused is at the bar. The witnesses have been called and examined. The prosecuting and defending lawyers have spoken. The jurymen have withdrawn to consider the weight of the evidence, to decide upon the truth or falsehood of the charge. The fate of the prisoner in the dock is in their hands. The while bouyed up by hope, now downcast with fear the prisoner awaits his sentence. Twenty minutes elapse, thirty, an hour, two long mortal hours of agony. Finally a door opens. All eyes are turned toward it. From the twelve jurymen one steps forward. It is the foreman bringing in the verdict. Eagerly the accused scans his face to read his fate. Is it life or is it death? Then scaffold or liberty? Slowly the foreman speaks. His voice is husky and broken with emotion as he gives the verdict. He utters but the one word, 'Guilty.' 'Guilty' repeats the unfortunate man in the dock and with that cry he sinks fainting to the floor. My dear brethren human justice is sometimes unsparing in the punishment of crime. It has its terrors, its dread display, its own majesty. But what is the justice of earth compared to that of heaven? The justice of ignorant, feeble men to the justice of the all-knowing, all-powerful God? What is the display of an earthly court of justice to the terrors of that day of wrath, when gathered from the four quarters of the earth all men will be ushered before the tribunal of the Great Judge to stand trial for their every thought, word and deed? The greatest saints of God, men who spent their lives in constant self-denial, in penance and prayer, ever heard the trumpet of judgment braying and clashing in their ears, and they turned pale with fear and shaking with freat at the very thought. Together this evening let us meditate upon this great truth of the general judgment. May my words with the assistance of God's holy grace inspire you with a salutary fear of the justice of God. May they rouse your souls to the knowledge of their present condition and of the dangers you incur in the midst of the world. May they inspire you. May they inspire you with the desire, efficacious and lasting, of an entire conversion, of abandoning evil habits and sin forever, and of living as faithful servants of Christ to the end of your days.

No vain fear, no mere depressing sense of terror should be the outcome of my words, but a firm resolution to be ever ready for the dread tribunal. Let us stand for awhile this evening at that solemn bar. Is it not better to boldly face its horrors today in spirit than to reject this mediation? And then to fall unprepared with all our sins and imperfections on our heads into the hands of the living God?

"The spectacle which will be unrolled before us is the most imposing that our Holy Father presents, and if we are not aroused by it from our lethargy of sin, then truly we sleep not but we are already dead and there is no hope for us. In the general judgment, as in every trial, there are four main circumstances to which I would call your attention—the preparation for the trial, the person of the judge, the manifestation of the crimes and misdemeanors of the accused, and the final sentence. The world in which we live may keep on for centuries, or it may last but for a few years. We know not. Sooner or later God's day will come and on that day He will roll up the heavens like a parchment, and at a word of His mouth, the solid earth will crumble into dust. Let us transport ourselves in thought to that awful hour. We need not draw upon our imagination to picture the scene. Our sacred writings have foretold its terrors and given us its bold and striking outlines. Let us open them and following them as our guide, let us see what they are. At that time, then, the signs, foretold by Our Savior will have already appeared. Anti-Christ has come and has stalked abroad into the world, into its cities, into its marts, its places of amusement, its social gatherings, its political assemblies, its theaters, its lecture halls, it public squares, into the cabinets and palaces of the princes, into the hovel of the poor, preaching his gospel of unbelief, of immorality, of crime, of diabolical hatred toward Christ, His cross and His church. Thousands are deceived and fall into his snares. Little by little charity of men grows cold, their faith dies away. The flood gates of wickedness burst open and a deluge of sin pours in upon the world. The standard of the evil one is unfolded against the cross. Satan feels that his reign is well nigh over and he rallies his infernal bands for a last onset. It stirs up hatred and revenge and cruelty and lust and bloodthirstiness in the hearts of men and flings nation against nation in savage war. The earth becomes a battle field everywhere flash of saber, shock of squadron, shriek and thunder of the guns. Hill and vale re-echo with the clash and din of arms, with the curses of the daying and the jeers of the foe. War is not enough. Plague and famine sweep down upon the world, now become one vast charnel house strewn with the corpses of the dead. But this is not enough. The seasons change, and the order preserved until then in the planets and stars, becomes riot and confusion. The solid earth itself, as it were, conscious of the approach of its judge and reels in its path like a drunken man. The equilibrium of the universe is jarred and broken. The thunder will utter its voice in the sky, and fiery jagged swords of lightning flash from dark scabbards of the clouds. The sea lifting up its voice will hurl its waves with ten-fold fury against the shore and bursting over its boundaries will dash whole cities to the ground.

"Ashes of temple and palace and tower smoking all around. The grandeur and might and majesty of dead empires smitten in the dust. The mightiest work of the hand of man, pyramid and bastion and lofty dome, and graceful colonnades ground to powder. Mightiest creation of human intellect— works which have defied centries, amidst all this horror and gloom I look for you in vain. Gone, the pride of the Caesars. Gone the fortresses and squadrons and arsenals of the modern world. Gone thy navies O Albion. Gone, thy mighty cities, O my country. And amidst all this chaos, death, the universal conquerer enthroned on a tomb, in that awful charnel house, death triumphs over the ruin he has made. And there, scythe and hour glass in his hands he lifts his weird chant, "I have conquered. None has resisted me. Generations have passed. I have conquered all. Death rules."

Here Father Reville's entire audience was hanging spellbound upon his every utterance. He was thoroughly engrossed in his subject, and was lost to all around him. His voice penetrated the most remote nook of the vast auditorium, while his gesture only augmented and enhanced the eloquence of his delivery.

Father Reville then described the appearance before the Great Judge and his picture was graphic and full of interest. Not a word was lost by one of the entire congregation.

HALL OF FAME FOR THE WOMEN

Has Approval of World's Fair Board of Lady Managers.

St. Louis, March 13.—The programme for the inauguration ceremonies opening the Louisiana Purchase exposition on Saturday, April 30, will probably be officially announced within the next day or so.

The opening celebration will be exclusively an exposition affair as to participants, and will be confined to the grounds. There will be a parade, but the line of march will be inside the grounds.

It is announced that St. Louis is to have a woman's hall of fame. The project was given the approval of the board of lady managers at a recent meeting, and it is expected that Mrs. Manning, president of the board, will announce in a few days the members of the committee appointed to pass upon the number and character of the celebrities. The requirement for the new hall will be that every woman represented in it shall be a prominent member of the present ultra-fashionable society in one of the representative American cities.

Southern Shoe Buyers in Boston.

Boston, Mass., March 13.—(Special.)—The following southern shoe buyers are in the city: G. P. Kiser, Atlanta; M. C. O'Neil, of Charleston, S. C.; J. H. Smith, of Dublin, Ga.; J. J. Mullen, A. A. Richards and L. Diamondstone, of Mobile.

Large Purses Offered.

Columbus, Ohio, March 13.—The Columbus (Ohio) Driving Park Association has decided to hang up $20,250 in purses for its race meeting to be given July 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. There will be four races each day.

TAKEN SICK WHILE ON TRAIN

Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky Is in Critical Condition.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—People arriving here on the Louisville and Nashville train from Louisville tonight say that Lieutenant Governor W. P. Thorne came very near dying on the train, and for ten minutes or more he was believed to be dead. He had a chill yesterday, but he and Mrs. Thorne went to Louisville last night, and they were returning to Frankfort tonight when he fainted or had some heart attack that came very near resulting fatally. He revived sufficiently to leave the train at Eminence, where he lives, but those who witnessed his attack fear he is fatally ill.

Emperor William.

Dover, England, March 13.—The North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert, on its way to the Mediterranean with Emperor William on board, arrived here this afternoon. A large crowd welcomed the emperor, but as the visit was unofficial no salute was fired. Sir William Henry Crundall, former mayor of Dover, went on board the Koenig Albert and delivered some dispatches, after which the vessel proceeded.

Killing Ends Labor Dispute.

Lake Village, Ark., March 13.—J. M. Palmer was shot and killed by William Frame last night in the court square. The men are said to have quarreled over the alleged attempt of one to employ laborers of the other. Frame is in the custody of the sheriff. Both men are among the prominent citizens of the county.

THEY FEAR THAT SHIP HAS SUNK

Pro Patria Should Have Reached Halifax March 2.

Nothing Heard of the Vessel and Fears Are Entertained That She Has Met with Disaster. Shipping Men Have Given Up Hope.

Halifax, N. S., March 13.—No news having been received from the French steamer Pro Patria since she left St. Pierre Miquelon for Halifax fourteen days ago, fears are now entertained that she has met with disaster. She should have reached this port March 2. The Pro Patria carried a crew of twenty men, under command of Captain Lafonreade, and on board were forty passengers, an unusually large complement for this season of the year. Among the passengers, it is stated, were a number of wealthy Parisians bound for their homes in France.

The Red Cross liner Rosalind, under command of Captain Clark, arrived here tonight from St. Johns, N. F. The Rosalind came over the same course the Pro Patria should have taken, but Captain Clark says he saw no signs of the missing steamer.

The Plant Steamship Company, representatives of the Pro Patria, still holds out the hope that the steamer is in the ice, but shipping men in general say there is but a slight chance of her being afloat. Even should the vessel be afloat her passengers and crew must be starving, as she was never provisioned for more than six days and carried a limited supply of coal.

MORTUARY.

Miss Hester McCullum, Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Ga., March 13.—(Special.) Hester McCollum, the bright and talented daughter of John T. McCollum, died here today. She was only twelve years old and was loved by every one who knew her. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Methodist church.

Rev. C. H. Hyde, Cordele, Ga.

Cordele, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Rev. C. H. Hyde, evangelist, and one of the best known Presbyterian ministers of south Georgia, died at 3 o'clock this morning of septic fever. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the Presbyterian church with Masonic honors. The service was conducted by Rev. H. G. Griswold, the new pastor of the church, assisted by other ministers from city churches. The interment was a Sunny Side cemetery. Mr. Hyde was about fifty-four years of age and had been living in Cordele for a number of years. He was for a long time pastor of the Presbyterian church here, where he was popular. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Barnes Simms, Opelika, Ala.

Opelika, Ala., March 13.—(Special.)—Barnes Simms, one of Lee's oldest citizens, died here last night at the age of 72. He lived with his kinsman, Captain J. H. Irwin, on Railroad avenue. The deceased was an old confederate soldier and was highly thought of by all who knew him. He had been an invalid for years and some days ago he was taken quite ill with pneumonia. The funeral takes place tomorrow morning and the burial will be had at the city cemetery.

W. E. Gay, Jr., Quitman County.

Eufaula, Ala., March 13.—(Special.)—W. E. Gay, Jr., a prominent and influential citizen of Quitman county, Ga., died at his home this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The deceased was 65 years old and was widely known and universally esteemed. He leaves a wife, eight grown children and thirteen grandchildren, and, remarkable to relate, this is the first death that ever occurred in his immediate family. The funeral will be held at the family burying ground, near Cotton Hill, tomorrow.

FOR SEATS AT CONVENTION.

How Applications for Seats in Press Section Must Be Made.

Washington, March 13.—Harry S. New, of the subcommittee having charge of the distribution of seats in the press section of the hall in which the national republican convention will be held at Chicago, has informed the standing committee of correspondents here that there will be about 275 seats for the use of representatives of the daily press. Application for seats must be made to Mr. W. F. Stone, sergeant-at-arms, whose address is Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, Md. It is proposed that none shall be admitted to the press section except representative of daily newspapers duly accredited. If arrangements can be made a separate section will be set apart for representatives of weekly papers, photographers, etc. As the space for the daily papers is very limited, it is the intention to reserve it strictly for their representatives.

No arrangements have been made for seating at the national democratic convention which will meet at St. Louis. The executive committee will meet at St. Louis April 4, when the matter will be considered.

Third Bishop Consecrated.

New York, March 13.—In accordance with the decision of the holy synod at St. Petersburg, a third bishop was added today to the Russian Orthodox church in America when Raphael Hawaweeny, archimandrete pastor of the Syrian Arabic church of St. Nicholas, of Brooklyn, became Bishop Raphael, the first of his faith to be consecrated in America. About two thousand worshippers and sightseers so jammed the building that with the heat of hundreds of burning tapers, three women fainted just before the actual consecration of the new bishop.

Chamberlain Returning from Egypt.

Cairo, Egypt, March 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, who left London February 11 for a visit to Egypt, have started on their return to London. They are in excellent health.

Reports from the Rivers.

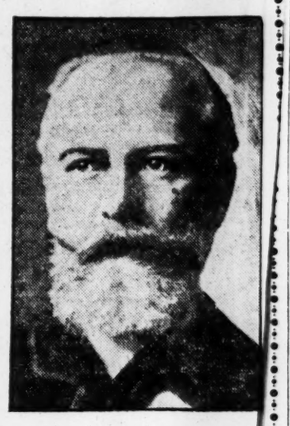
Evansville, Ind., March 13.—The Ohio river became stationary here tonight at 36 feet, 1 foot above the danger line. Rain is reported along the Ohio valley tonight and the river will soon rise again. Thousands of acres of wheat are overflowed and may be ruined. The Wabash will not come to a stand for several days yet.

GERMAN WHO ASKS EUROPE TO COMBAT YANKEE TRADE

Special Correspondence.

Berlin, February 18.—Dr. Julius Wolff, professor of natural economics at Breslau, has again started a vigorous agitation for the establishment of a European zollverein, whose chief aim it will be to combat American competition. With this end in view he recently issued a confidential invitation to a large number of industrial representatives of Germany and other European countries to meet in Berlin for the formation of a Central European Economical Association.

It is the profound interest aroused by Mr. Chamberlain's proposed reversal of England's free trade policy and the support given it that has afforded Professor Wolff an opportunity for the renewal of his pet scheme, which was generally regarded as visionary and impracticable by business men when he first brought it prominently forward. The countries which it is more particularly proposed should be embraced in the zollverein are Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and the initial committees have been formed for inducting an agitation in them.



PROFESSOR JULIUS WOLFF,
Of Breslau, the Political Economist Who Is Working for a European Combination Against the United States.

Difficulties in the Way.

Professor Wolff admits that the obstacles to be overcome before his dream of a commercial union against America can be realized are great, but they do not appear to his sanguine vision any greater than those which long divided the states of the German federation.

Why, he asks, should similar difficulties prevent the countries of central Europe combining against "the mighty rival that has arisen on the other side of the ocean ready to beat down Europe?"

With approval he quotes from an article by Professor von Waltershausen, "Does the continent to whom America owes her success feel too weak in her old age to rouse herself for a common purpose or are her peoples so blind that they imagine they can, by isolating themselves, conquer the young giant who already stretches his limbs in order to spread out his mighty arms across two oceans?"

In an address delivered at Vienna, in which Professor Wolff urged Austria-Hungary to make common cause with Germany against America, he said that he simply believed in dealing with America on the same terms as it dealt with Europe. If, for instance, America should impose an import duty of 50 per cent in a certain class of European merchandise, reprisals should be resorted to by levying a corresponding percentage on some American product.

Outline of His Plans.

This, he urged, would be a perfectly just and equitable system. There would be no differential treatment of America and no provocation leading to a tariff war, but merely reciprocity in its literal meaning.

Moreover, he said, should the projected customs union become an accomplished fact the effect of a tariff war need not be feared. Germany, Austria-Hungary and France possessed a population of 153,000,000, or more than double that of the United States, and the closing of such extensive markets would not be wished by that country.

Professor Wolff quoted statistics to show that while American exports to Europe had risen enormously of late years, her imports, especially of manufactured goods, did not show anything like a corresponding advance. America not only supplied her domestic markets, but had secured an undue proportion of foreign trade, and it was therefore urgently necessary for Europe to take measures to prevent the further development of this state of affairs.

Professor Wolff makes pathetic appeals to the countries whom he hopes to unite in a commercial league against America for mutual concessions and sacrifices in their trade relations with one another. They cannot combine in a tariff fight against America while engaged in tariff fights against one another.

No Harmony of Interest.

That is obvious, and it is because of the difficulty in getting the nations of central Europe or any other section of Europe to dwell together in industrial harmony that Professor Wolff's critics declare his renewed agitation is predoomed to failure.

As a first step in the attainment of his end Professor Wolff is especially anxious for a union between Germany and Austria.

"But," he acknowledges sadly, "the idea of a union does not arouse any enthusiasm in Germay, and yet this enthusiasm would mean a power to conquer anything. The Austrians feel averse to a union, especially those peoples inhabiting the Slavonian or partly Slavonian countries like Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia, although they would profit rather than lose by it.

"However, there is no doubt about one thing. In case of a union sacrifices would have to be made on either side. Especially in Austria many sacrifices for the sake of others. From a social standpoint they would find more than an equivalent in the prosperity of their fellowmen. This sacrifice, however, they refuse to make. In a way this is natural, but it is also the stumbling block that stands in the way of the union, and which can only be got over by an understanding between all the nations concerned. The barrier would then be broken. But a statesman cannot sacrifice one party for the sake of another. This would be the very means to make the union impossible.

Will Keep Up Agitation.

"Every state wishes to be its own ruler, and every union demands the giving up of something of the independence of the parties thereto. We can, therefore, as yet hardly count upon the establishing of a union for central Europe.

"Must we, then, give up the idea? I do not think so. Any sensible politician must see the benefit it involves. What is the moral of it? To make the best of it and gradually overcome the difficulties. A union will soon be founded, if lovers of truth will help us, which will bear the name, 'Union for the commercial benefit of the central states of Europe.'

No Political Aims.

"The object of the union will have no political aims, but will try to direct the ideas of the governments and the peoples to those commercial interests on which the states of central Europe agree. This independence will not be interfered with, neither will their politics.

"I hope that in spite of all our rivalries and hostilities we shall succeed. We press on from day to day and we do not wish to conquer the world in one day."

It has been suggested that European customs combination against the United States would also embrace England in its commercial hostility. But this Professor Wolff strenuously denies. He recognizes that in fighting Uncle Sam central Europe would have its hands full.

MANAGER WELLS DUE TODAY.

Work on Ponce De Leon Amusement Will Be Started in the Next Few Days.

Jake Wells, the theatrical manager, who has become so closely identified with business interests in Atlanta, is expected here today, for a conference with his general representative, Hugh L. Cardoza, relative to the summer campaign in the south and southwest, governing that part of the Wells circuit of summer parks, and also amusement resorts at Birmingham, New Orleans and Nashville, which will be controlled by Mr. Wells this season.

His visit to Atlanta at this time means that active work of mantling his properties at Ponce de Leon will start in the next few days.

The fact that Mr. Wells within the last three months closed contracts for the exclusive possession of West End and Athletic parks at New Orleans, and that he is president and general manager of the company recently organized at Birmingham to make East Lake park in that city a small Luna park, means that he has at his command the call for a number of the newest devices in the amusement giving field, and it is probable that he will be able to make contracts with the Ponce de Leon Amusement Company, to install some of these devices at that park.

High Price for a Spring.

Lexington, Ky., March 13.—Turfman John E. Madden has probably just paid the highest price known for a spring. He purchased the farm of James E. McCann, who was murdered in St. Louis, paying $75,000 for 80 acres. He said here tonight that he did not want the land and that he purchased it because it contained a never-failing spring of water adjacent to his farm.

King Drank Carbolic Acid.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 13.—The dead body of U. H. King, bookkeeper and treasurer of the Emory River Milling Company, of Harriman, Tenn., was found in a deserted brick yard late Sunday evening. He had suicided by drinking carbolic acid. His accounts were found correct and there is no explanation except that he had a slight quarrel with the company's manager Saturday. King was 35 years old and unmarried.

Fire in Fort Valley Mill.

Fort Valley, Ga., March 13.—(Special.) About 8:30 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the main building of the Fort Valley knitting mill. The loss will probably not exceed $1,000, which amount was covered by insurance.

MAIDEN SPEECH DISEASES.

Noted Speakers Who Were "Rattled" in Breaking Ice.

(From The London Tit-Bits.)

There are few men who have won fame as orators who have been able to recall their maiden effort without a reminiscent shudder.

"I have been under fire more than once," Sir Gilbert Parker has recently confessed when describing his sensation while speaking for the first time in the house of commons, "but I have never experienced anything like that; not because I had not something to say—I was deeply anxious to say certain things, but my throat got dry, my sight got dim, and my senses became confused."

However, the gallant member for Gravesend stuck to his guns for twenty-five of the longest minutes he has ever known before he sat down—not on his hat; this was the crushing climax of his next speech in the house.

But Sir Gilbert may pat himself on the back, since many a good man has got on his feet at Westminster and incontinently sat down again without saying an audible word; and this even in the much less trying arena of the lords. The story is told how one of our greatest dukes, who had just succeeded to his title, went down to the gilded chamber armed with sheaves of notes, and fully intending to make a memorable speech on the vagrancy question. He rose with impressive deliberation, carefully arranged his notes, cleared his throat, and, after glancing helplessly around for what no doubt seemed an eternity to him, sat down again without having uttered a single word.

How this noble legislator must have envied the coolness of a man like William Cobbett! Cobbett had not sat many hours in the commons as member for Oldham before he caught the speaker's eye and shocked the proprieties of the house by commencing his speech with these words: "It appears to me that since I have been sitting here I have heard a great deal of vain and unprofitable conversation." In much better taste did Mr. Chamberlain open the first of his speeches at Westminster by a modest apology for obtruding his views on the attention of the house while he was still so very young a member.

Though at this time Mr. Chamberlain was a trained and self-possessed speaker, he can tell many a story of early discomfiture, when it cost him nervous hours to face even the members of the Edgbaston Debating Society, and when the least interruption would almost overwhelm him. Once, for instance, when he opened a speech with the words "If I were to tell you—" one of his auditors, a workingman, exclaimed aloud: "Hif I was! Why, 'e don't know grammar." This interruption so confused the budding statesman that he lost his oratorical balance, and after floundering along for a few sentences sat down ignominiously.

It is given to few men to turn a failure to such good account as once did the great Lord Shaftesbury. When Lord Ashley, as he then was, made his maiden speech in the commons on a bill the object of which was to allow persons on trial for high treason the benefit of counsel, he struggled through a few sentences and then came to a painful full stop. In spite of encouraging cheers he was about to resume his seat when a happy inspiration occurred to him, and turning to the speaker, he said: "If, sir, I, who merely rise to express my opinion upon this measure can be so confounded as to be utterly incapable of expressing the sentiments I feel so strongly, how can it be expected that a poor wretch on trial for his very life will be able to do himself justice?"

The Rev. Silas Hocking, who is an excellent speaker, tells an amusing story of his first attempt at oratory. He had been asked to speak at a school anniversary meeting, and, to avoid any risk of ignominy, he had written out his speech and committed it to memory. However, just as he uttered the words, "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen," his eye fell on his father sitting among the audience, and at the sight his head became as empty as a drum. After a pause that seemed an eternity to him, he luckily remembered an anecdote which should have come toward the end of his speech, and, seizing it as a drowning man would clutch a straw, he began. Little by little other parts of his oration recurred to him, and as they came, whatever their order, he delivered them to his amazed audience, until he could remember no more. "Then I sat down," he says, "feeling as though I had been boiled."



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The Doubts of Winter.

(From The New York Times.)

Where have the sweet birds gone to dwell,
Can any one tell?
The days grew shorter, the world grew cold,
The leaves turned scarlet, brown and gold.
The ground was covered with frost one day,
And the birds ceased singing and flew away.
Where are the birds that I loved so well,
Can any one tell?

Where have the flowers gone to grow,
Does any one know?
One by one they fell to the ground
And the wild wind tossed them around and around,
Laughing my bitter grief to scorn,
Then tossed them aside all bruised and torn.
Where did my beautiful flowers go,
Does any one know?

Will they come back again some day,
Can any one say?
Will summer rain melt the cold white snow?
Will the blossoms wake when the south winds blow?
Will the ice bound river be free once more
To kiss the fern on the rocky shore,
And the world be fair in the sweet old way,
Can any one say?

FROM NEW YORK TO BUENOS AYRES

Commissioner Pepper Reports on Intercontinental Railway.

Nearly Five Thousand Miles of Rail Are Lacking and He Places Cost of Construction at $150,000,000—Mexican Progress.

Washington, March 13.—Charles M. Pepper, appointed by President Roosevelt as commissioner to carry out the recommendations of the second International American conference, held in Mexico two years ago, with regard to the Pan-American railway, has submitted his report to the state department, by which it will be transmitted to congress. The second conference created a permanent committee, with headquarters in Washington, of which ex-Senator H. G. Davis is chairman and Andrew Carnegie is a member. The other members are the ambassador from Mexico and the ministers from Peru and Guatemala.

Commissioner Pepper spent a year in visiting the various countries and was aided in his work by the United States ministers. His inquiries covered the general subject of trade opportunities that would result from railroad building, as well as actual railway construction.

The report says that the general project of an inter-continental line, which ultimately will place New York and Buenos Ayres in through railway communication is receiving much encouragement. At the present time about 4,800 miles are lacking, and the estimated cost of construction is placed at $150,000,000. This is based on an average of 50 cents gold as the daily wage for labor, with an efficiency of 75 per cent, as compared with similar labor in the United States.

Great Progress Shown.

Commissioner Pepper gives five specific causes which have contributed to advance the intercontinental project, as well as railway building in general. Some of the developments have taken place since the beginning of the present year. The encouraging causes, as specified in the report, are:

First. Progress at both ends as shown in simultaneous action by Mexico on the north and Argentina on the south to extend their railway lines so that one will reach the border of Guatemala and the other will pass the frontier of Bolivia.

Second. The settlement of disputed boundaries and other questions which heretofore have caused the countries to be indifferent to railway intercourse among themselves. Notable instances of this are the delimitation of the boundary between Chile and Argentina and the treaty ratified by Brazil and Bolivia in February, of this year, for the settlement of the Acre rubber territory.

Third. The law passed by the Chilean congress for the tunnel through the Andes, which will enable the long deferred through railway connection between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso to be made.

Fourth. Legislation by several of the republics with a view to offering greater inducements for foreign capital to engage in railway construction, and especially the law passed by the Peruvian congress a few weeks ago which established a permanent railway guaranty fund of $1,000,000 annually out of the proceeds of the tobacco tax.

Fifth. The definite determination of the Panama canal question, which is expected to be beneficial both in the stability which will result from the influence of the United States on the isthmus from the overflow of private capital into railway enterprises.

Commissioner Pepper pays a high tribute to the inter-continental survey which was made by three corps of engineers, from Guatemala to Bolivia, in accordance with the recommendation of the first Pan-American conference. The surveys were concluded in 1898 and the report says that they have been of very much practical value having been utilized in actual railroad construction in Peru, Guatemala and other countries.

Pepper's Praise of Mexico.

In reviewing in detail the republics visited, Commissioner Pepper discusses the great progress in Mexico and the actual railway work that is still going on. Only 172 miles are lacking to reach the border of Guatemala. Reference also is made to the inter-oceanic lines from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific and it is stated that within two years two through trunk systems will be completed. President Diaz is praised for the results which have been had from the railway policy adopted a quarter of a century ago. Mexico now has 9,700 miles of railway, excluding electrical traction and similar tramways, as against 335 miles in 1873. Commenting on the investments of citizens of the United States, the report says that there has been an increase since two years ago when the report of Consul General Barlow placed the capital of Mexican railways controlled in this country at 80 per cent of the total.

Regarding the Central American republics, the commissioner says that most of them have national policies for building interoceanic lines to bring their Atlantic and Pacific ports into communication and there will serve as feeders for the pan-American route and in South America also the same inclination to connect the two oceans is evidenced.

Full accounts are given of the various railway enterprises in the different countries and the concessions in force, as well as the inducements to capital in the way of government guaranties and subsidies, and exemption of railway material from customs and internal taxation. Commissioner Pepper comments on the friendly attitude towards American investments, the growing stability of the governments and their ability to carry out the guaranties.

Numerous instances are given of the ability of the United States to supply South America and Central America with steel rails, as well as with rolling stock generally. The report praises the adaptability of manufactures in the United States in meeting the special needs of local conditions and recites the marked preference shown for locomotives and cars of American make. An illustration of this is afforded in statistics from Brazil. Bridge building material, the report says, can be sold in South America as profitably as in Egypt. An analysis is made of the unsatisfactory status of the United States exports to South America and the grounds are given for the belief that these can be materially and permanently increased. In the rivalry of Great Britain and Germany the report states that Germany has made headway, but emphasizes the ability of the United States to compete with Germany. Commissioner Pepper says there is a reaction from German cheap goods and the United States can compete with Germany in supplying the better grade for which the demand now exists.

DREAD WEEVIL IS LOOKED FOR

State Entomologist Newell Fears Its Arrival in Georgia.

"I think it very likely that the coming legislature in Georgia will take some action in regard to the boll weevil." This from State Entomologist Newell, who went on to say, "We have been keeping the closest kind of watch for the Texas destroyer, and although we have had several reported, investigation has proved that the trouble was from some other source than the boll weevil. Still we are afraid that it may come at any time.

"Where we most fear its getting into the state of Georgia is in baled hay or cotton seed shipped here from Texas. There is a great deal of hay shipped into this state from Texas and although the regulations provide that it shall be properly fumigated, there is still a chance of its creeping in unawares.

"And if it does creep in in this or any other way, the laws of the state at present would be of little service in exterminating the evil. As soon as it makes its appearance the field of cotton in which it is discovered should be left standing, while all of the other cotton in the vicinity of a mile square should be plowed up and turned over. By doing this it would force all of the weevils in the immediate neighborhood into the cotton where it was first discovered. Then laborers could be employed to kill the insects by any of several means.

"This is the most practical way of combatting the evil, but according to the present laws the scheme could not be inforced except by the consent of all the planters within the square mile of territory. This might be a very difficult matter. Of course it would mean a total loss of the crop for that season, but unless this was done it would mean the loss of crops in that vicinity and a great deal more within the next three years.

"There has been a great deal of interest in this subject and I think that it is very probable that some legislation will be passed very soon that will make it possible to exterminate the boll weevil as soon as it makes its first appearance."

PEACH PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

State Entomologist Newell Reports Fruit Trees in Fine Condition.

State Entomologist Wilmon Newell returned yesterday from a trip through the Fort Valley district and his report regarding the present condition of the fruit trees and the prospects for the peach crop this summer was most encouraging. "The trees are simply loaded down with blossoms," he said, "and while of course there are many things that may step in to prevent realizing present prospects, I can only say that the prospects at present are exceptionally good for an excellent yield.

"It is true that a frost may still come, but unless it is a very heavy one I do not believe that very great damage would result. A frost is not expected, but I suppose the fruit growers will not feel absolutely safe until along about the first week in April.

"Then, too, there is the brown rot to be considered. Very often this proves very costly to the fruit growers. This is especially prevalent in continued wet weather and sometimes occurs in the blossom as well as in the fruit. Then, too, there is the curculio, a kind of beetle, that must be considered although we do not look for any great trouble in this direction.

"You see, it is much too early to make any definite predictions, although the present conditions are so favorable. It is true that the cold weather has kept the sap from rising in the trees in the northern part of the state and arrested development in a way that will prevent serious damage from frost unless the frost is very severe."

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 13.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia—Fair Monday except rain on the coast; colder in the north and west portions. Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Virginia—Rain Monday. Tuesday fair; variable winds becoming fresh northeast.

North and South Carolina—Fair in the west, rain in the east portion Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh south winds shifting to west.

Eastern Florida—Rain in the north and central, fair in the southeast portion Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk northeast winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Fair and much colder Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh northwest winds.

Mississippi—Fair Monday, colder in the east portion. Tuesday fair; fresh northwest winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday, colder in the southeast portion. Tuesday fresh northwest winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Monday in the northwest portion; fresh north winds, diminishing.

Western Texas—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

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Rochester, N. Y.

BIG REVIVAL FOR ATLANTA

Ministers Arrange Union Religious Services -- Meetings Begin March 21.

The union services to be held under the auspices of the evangelical churches of Atlanta, the object of which is to envelop the whole city of Atlanta in a stirring religious revival, will begin on Monday, March 21, today week, and continue daily for two weeks.

The committee on arrangements, of which Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church, is chairman, has about completed all necessary arrangements for the services. The hall in the Emery-Steiner building, on the Whitehall street viaduct, has been secured, and services will be held there daily at noon during the progress of the meetings. Ministers of the different evangelical denominations will conduct the services. Dr. Albion W. Knight, rector of St. Luke Episcopal church, is chairman of the committee on speakers.

In addition to the noonday services, meetings will also be held every night in a number of the city churches, and on the two Sundays during the series, March 20 and 27, mass meetings will be held in the afternoon in the Bijou theater. The Young Men's Christian Association will cooperate in these meetings. During the two weeks services will be held every afternoon and night at the First Baptist church, and will be conducted by Rev. Dr. L. M. Roper, of Spartanburg, S. C.

The ministers hope that through the noonday meetings in the business district the interest of the business men will be elicited. These services will continue for only three-quarters of an hour and the ministers hope that the business men will be enabled to spend a portion of their dinner hour in attendance on the services.

The ministers are desirous of enlisting the whole of the city in a monster revival and anticipate that much good will be accomplished. A similar series of meetings was conducted in Atlanta last year.

POLITICS IN OLD SUMTER.

Interest Chiefly Centered in Race for Senatorship, but Offices Have Seekers in Plenty. Only Two Out for the House.

Americus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Greatest political interest here is centered in the senatorial race between Crawford Wheatley and W. T. Lane, and both candidates and their friends are making a strong pull for the goal.

The race for the office of solicitor of the city court between Z. S. Childers, J. A. Ansley, Jr., Allen Fort, Jr., James Taylor and C. R. Winchester is lively as well.

For the county offices, Sheriff Bell and Judge T. M. Allen, of the court of ordinary, have no opposition, but the other incumbents have a fight on hand.

Clerk of Court C. A. Chambliss is opposed by H. E. Allen, Tax Collector Brown Small by J. B. Dunn, and Tax Receiver J. P. Raiford by J. R. Chapman. Treasurer Speer has three opponents—E. H. Cheek, Edgar J. Miller and Captain Pat Williams. All the other offices, from court bailiff to coroner, are plums reached after by a multitude.

Thus far there are but two entries for the lower house, J. H. Lumpkin and Dr. W. C. Barrow, though there will be fully a half dozen contestants, eventually, for Sumter's two seats in the house. All the primaries in Sumter are bunched for April 20, state, congressional and county, and the voters are glad of it. There are no "issues" here whatever, as in all the races it is only a question of preference or popularity between the numerous candidates.

Jossey Lies Very Ill.

Americus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Benjamin H. Jossey, one of Americus' most esteemed citizens and young business men, lies at the point of death today, and the end is hourly expected. He has been ill several months with pleurisy, and for some time fear for his recovery has been expressed. He was at one time a member of the city council and a prominent merchant, but recently has devoted his entire time to his extensive farming interests here.

Fruit Growers Pleased.

Americus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Fruit growers about Americus are very much elated at the present prospect of a good crop this year. Orchards here have been in full bloom for two weeks, and the only danger existent was from the heavy rain last Sunday, and this, it is now believed, will not result in any damage. All orchards here are in full trim, and the prospect is promising. At the Bagley-Gober orchard, 1 mile from Americus, 100,000 additional peach trees have just been planted.

Since January 1, a half million more peach trees have been planted near Americus, and the fruit industry here is rapidly growing.

Will Preach in Mexico.

Americus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Rev. I. C. Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins left Americus yesterday for Guadalahara, Mexico, where he has been sent by Bishop Candler to the pastorate of a large church. That city has a white population of 10,000 and a flourishing Methodist church, among others. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins wish them a safe journey and pleasant sojourn in their new home.

CONTEST OCCURS ON MAY 6.

Newton County Oratorical Meet Will Be Held at Oxford.

Covington, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Newton county teachers here a few days ago it was decided to hold the county oratorical contest in the auditorium at Oxford Friday, May 6. Oxford was selected on account of the fact that the seating capacity of the public halls in this city are not sufficient to accommodate the crowds which usually attend these meetings.

The teachers are all very enthusiastic in their efforts to make the next contest the most successful since the association was organized three years ago.

Each militia district in the county will be represented by two speakers, one boy and one girl, between the ages of 12 and 13. The morning session will be given to the girls, who will compete for a twenty-dollar gold medal; the boys will contest for a similar prize in the afternoon. Three prominent Georgians, whose names have not yet been learned, will act as judges in the contest.

The following are the young ladies and young gentlemen who will compete for the medals:

Downs district, Ruth Vandergriff and Wilber Davidson; Cedar Shoals district, Lollie Ellis and George A. Woodruff; Stansells district, Ruth Cowan and Carl Elliott; Gum Creek district, Tiny Edwards and Robert Bird; Brick Store, Tiny Osborn and Alton Stewart; Leguinn district, Nellie Wright and Willie Savage; Brewers district, Alice Thompson, Pearl Polk, Armoree Murray and Few Aiken; Hays district, Bobbie Lou Biggers and Brad Morgan; Oxford district, Lillian Hollis and Horace Sandiford; Rocky Plains district, Leon Dick and Jeff Stewart.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

T. H. NORTHEN, WHO HAS BEEN quite ill at his home for the past ten days, was somewhat better yesterday and it is thought will soon be sufficiently recovered to return to his business. Mr. Northen is suffering from rheumatism and grip.

DR. HENRY M'DONALD, FORMER pastor of the Second Baptist church, will address his old congregation at 7:30 tonight at that church. Dr. Carter Helm Jones, of Louisville, Ky., will arrive in the city tomorrow and will deliver his first sermon at the Second Baptist church tomorrow night. He will preach every evening during the remainder of the week. The revival services at that church are drawing a large attendance nightly.

MRS. H. W. LIGHTFOOT, AGED 40, died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock at her home in Hapeville. She leaves a husband and three children. The funeral services will occur this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence and the interment will be at Mount Zion church.

THE POLICE HAVE A LOT OF stolen goods for which they want owners. There are three cases of lemons and a box of cutlery which have evidently been stolen. The lemons were taken from a suspicious negro who is under arrest. The cutlery was found under the Forsyth street bridge and it is believed it was taken from a railroad car.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ORION Nunnally visited the police barracks yesterday morning for the first time since he was elected. He was escorted over the building and initiated into the mysteries of police life. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner in which police affairs were conducted. He will meet with the board for the first time tomorrow night. It is said he will be elected chairman.

LAST THURSDAY DEPUTY SHERIFF E. D. Henson, of Decatur county, this state, carried John H. Chapman and Wade Burnett, two negro convicts, to the police barracks and stated he would return for them the next day. The negroes are still held at the barracks and Henson has not called for them. The police are trying to locate Henson and are anxious to know why he has not returned for the convicts.

AARON HEARD, A SMALL NEGRO boy, stabbed and seriously wounded Oscar Simmons, another small negro boy, on William street, near North avenue, last night about 7 o'clock. Call Officers Spradlin and Chandler arrested Heard. Simmons was sent to the Grady hospital. He was stabbed near the heart and the wound is a very serious one. The boys had a quarrel and Heard used his knife.

HAD A POLICEMAN'S PISTOL.

Walter Gee, a Railroad Negro, Was on the Warpath with a Gun Which an Officer Lost.

With a Colt's 38 stuck in his hip pocket, Walter Gee, a negro, who has been working on the Seaboard Air Line grade, undertook to paint the town red Saturday night, and a remarkable feature of his exploits was that the pistol with which he was fortified belonged to a policeman.

Patrolmen Joe White and Terrell were told Saturday night that a negro was in an alley opposite the police barracks flourishing a big pistol and threatening to kill anybody who didn't get out of his way. The officers found Walter Gee in the alley, and when they arrested and searched him they found the pistol.

Several months ago a policeman lost a 38 Colt's and the pistol found on Gee is said to be the one lost by the officer.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS.

Placed at a saving of money, time and trouble to the advertiser, by the Massengale Advertising Agency of Atlanta. Send for their booklet, "Why don't you?"

They have hundreds of successful customers all over the United States.

BLACKMAIL CLAIMS COOKE.

Connecticut Millionaire Talks of Breach of Promise Suit.

Savannah, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—Dr. Howard Dewallen Cooke, several times a millionaire of Stamford, Conn., is in Savannah, waiting for the atmosphere of New York and his home to cool a bit before he returns. He says he will be here a week or more upon the advice of his attorney.

Dr. Cooke has had a suit for breach of promise for $50,000 instituted against him by Mrs. Helen Karcher Miller, of New York. When seen tonight Dr. Cooke said that the scheme is one of blackmail, the woman, recognizing that he is wealthy, seeking to extort $25,000 or $30,000 from him to avoid the publicity that she has now directed toward him.

Dr. Cooke declares that he was never engaged to Mrs. Miller and denies the statement that he kissed her in public. He says she threatened to give an interview to a sensational society paper, making clear his relation toward her, unless he would compromise the suit.

Dr. Cooke has a family.

Threw Rocks at His Wife.

Columbus, Ga., March 13.—(Special.)—H. E. Mendall, a mill operative, had a rock battle with his wife on the streets of Phenix City this afternoon. The couple disagreed on some subject, and being a rocky place of the street, they began to hurl missels at each other. It is said that several took effect.

Mendall, getting the worst of the battle, pulled out an 8-inch knife and pursued his wife down the street, without, however, getting an opportunity to use it. He was arrested, but afterwards gave bond. Recently Mendall, his wife and mother in law were fined $5 each in the recorder's court in Columbus for disorderly conduct.

Mendall's defense on that occasion was that his mother in law got after him with a piece of lightwood.

"PASS FIENDS" AFTER POWELL

Local Manager Swamped with Applications for Free Passes.

There are all kinds and conditions of men in the world of sport.

In baseball, in football, in cycling and in other sports there are men who make it a habit to attend each performance and pass critical judgment on the work done by the performer and make their lives a misery.

But of all kinds of men who inhabit the earth the "pass fiend" is the most feared by the average manager.

This is the opinion of Manager Powell, the official head of the Atlanta baseball team, who is now suffering daily and nightly from the many different ways in which he has been approached for free admission.

The life of a manager is a hard one at best. He receives the kindly advice of every friend and acquaintance in the selection of players and then when these players fail to make good he is told "why in the world don't you get a good team." The players decide that it is their turn and again the manager gets into hot water. He pays the railroad fare of the men; he pays their hotel expenses; he pays their salaries; he fixes up the park; he buys the players and then:

"Manager Powell, I would like to get a pass to the game for the season" and the poor manager is obliged to fork over the required piece of paper and whistle for his money.

A representative of The Constitution strolled into his office the other day and found there several players and others listening to the manager as he read letters selected from a pile in front of him.

"I am one of the most promising young lawyers of this city and may be able to help you in various and sundry ways. Can you help me to a free pass."

"Passed up for future consideration," murmured one of the players.

"Dear Manager Powell: My brother Bill used to know you seventeen years ago in New Orleans. How about a pass for old times' sake."

"Barred by the statute of limitation," said Powell, who is himself a fair lawyer.

"Here is another," said he as he opened the third. It reads thuswise: "I am an old player. I was the star pitched on the Bumtown team in the Nogood League. Would my face pass me into the gate when the season opens?"

"I think that he has the face and the nerve to attempt any desperate deed. Anyway, I have no need for that player," was the way the manager put it as he threw down this application.

"And here is another:" "I am a young doctor with a fondness for the game of baseball. Sometimes I have noticed that players get hurt on the field. Wouldn't it be a good idea to have me on hand each day as a safeguard?"

"Gee, don't let that sawbones get in. The boys will mob him," said another of the players who up to this time had kept quiet.

"No danger," said Manager Powell as he threw the rest of the letters back into the desk. "If many more of these things come in I think I'll have to go to the coast for a short rest."

TECH MAY PLAY NEW YORK TEAM

Coach Heisman Is Trying To Arrange Game for Tech.

Coach Heisman is trying to get a game with the New York Americans, and it seems that the game will be arranged, as the managers of both the Tech and the big league team have expressed themselves as willing to play.

The Tech coach made an effort to see Manager Griffith yesterday afternoon in order to discuss the matter, but was not able to find the New Yorker. When Manager Griffith was seen afterwards he expressed himself as willing to play the game after he had opened the season with Powell.

"Yes, I will play with the Tech," said he, "if we can arrange on a date. The game will have to be played after my first practice game with Atlanta, as I don't think it would be treating Manager Powell right to play another team before meeting him."

Coach Heisman will see Manager Griffith this morning and talk the matter over. As it is at present, there are few open dates.

Atlanta and New York play Friday, March 18; Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This leaves three dates open—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. On Wednesday Manager Powell will line up his men against the Tech team, and so two days are still left. Coach Heisman wishes to arrange the game for Monday, if possible.

As the Crackers will be in the city by that time, and will need the grounds to practice, the contest will not take place at Piedmont, but will probably be played at either Brisbine or at the Tech grounds.

The Blacksmiths will also make an effort to get games with the Soldiers, who have reorganized and will present one of the strongest aggregations in the city.

Lieutenant Boswell has charge of the team, and will arrange the games and attend to all the details. Captain McGinnis will play first base; Lieutenant Boswell, catcher; White, second base; Phelan, shortstop; Sebring, pitcher, and Rupert, outfielder. Kittlinger and McKeown are trying for the nine.

The Sentiments of a New Woman.

I believe I owe my life to Cheney's Expectorant. I took a dreadful cold sometime since and went to bed from the effects of it. After three days of coughing and spitting I began the use of Cheney's Expectorant and two days later felt like a new woman.

MRS. IDA WHEELER,
Dover, Del.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele, and Consumption. It stops all losses by day or night. Prematurity, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores. The reason sufferers are not cured by doctors is because ninety per cent. are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5,000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes do not affect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box; six for $5.00 by mail. Send for free circular and testimonials. Address VOL MEDICINE CO., San Francisco, Cal.

BRANNEN & ANTHONY, 102 Whitehall Street.

I understand that the Sante Fe will sell one-way colonist tickets to

California

during March and April at very low rates:

$30 from St. Louis and $25 from Kansas City

Please advise me full particulars

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Santa Fe
ALL THE WAY

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J. C. Sattelle, S.F.&P.A., No. 16 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

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WE CARRY A FULL STOCK.
Our mill turns out a high grade of Moulding and Finishing Materials. Orders of any size filled on short notice.
E. G. WILLINGHAM & CO. 542 Whitehall St Bell Phone 1020

Reduced rates to

California

March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points

Proportionate reductions from other points

Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso, three times a week by way of Colorado, every Wednesday from St. Louis.

Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:

S. L. PARROTT,
District Passenger Agent,
24 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Rock Island System

Spring and Summer
ANNOUNCEMENT

We announce the arrival of our latest importations for the season.

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PASTOR FAVORS WOMEN VOTING

Rev. W. L. Head Says Women's Vote Would Rout Saloons.

Rev. W. L. Head, pastor of the Jones Avenue Baptist church, preached a powerful sermon last night on the subject, "The Drunkard," during the course of which he took occasion to declare himself strongly in favor of woman sufferage.

The minister declared that he believes if women were given the ballot, the saloon would soon be legislated out of existence. He said that just so long as whiskey drinking lawmakers are kept in office, the saloon will flourish, but that if women were allowed to vote such men would be put out of office and prohibitionists elected in their stead.

The speaker further declared that women should be permitted to vote as a matter of right.

"Women pay taxes," said he, "and for this reason if no other they should be given the ballot. As matters now stand, it is simply a case of taxation without representation, as regards women, and it was such a condition that once caused revolution. The hands of women are now tied, but the country would be much better off were the hands of drunken negroes tied and way to the ballot box opened for the pure, clean hands of woman. Give the right of the ballot to women and I feel that we would soon be rid of the saloon and its disastrous effects."

In speaking of the evil effects of whisky drinking, Mr. Head advised young men to beware of the first drink. He stated that there are only two kinds of men in the world, as regards whiskey drinking, and they are the drunkard and the sober man, and he argued that the man who takes only one or two drinks is a drunkard. For a man that takes one drink, he said, is just that much under the influence of whiskey and is not sober.

Mr. Head announced that on Friday night of this week Rev. Lincoln McConell, pastor of the Wesley Memorial church, will lecture for the benefit of the Jones Avenue church. The lecture will be given in the church auditorium. The lecture is said to be replete with humor and to be very fine.

BIG CROWDS VISIT PARKS.

Many Yesterday Enjoyed "the Air That Made Atlanta Famous."

The air that made Atlanta famous.

That was the kind of weather Atlanta enjoyed again yesterday. It was regular porch weather and in all parts of the city veranda parties were the rule. There were times when it threatened to rain during the afternoon, but the elements evidently thought better of it and decided not to. It rained early in the morning but got over it in plenty of time for those who wanted to go to church.

Great crowds trolleyed to the parks and the weather was appreciated all the more because of the fact that the five Sundays previous had been made disagreeable by cold waves or rain. But yesterday the air was simply delightful and any number of new frocks made their appearance for the first time notwithstanding the fact that the Lenten season is still present.

CHEAP TICKETS TO PACIFIC COAST.

Beginning March 1 and continuing daily until April 30, the 'Frisco system will sell one way colonist tickets from Atlanta to California points for $39.25; to Portland, Ore., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., for $48.25, and to intermediate points at relatively low rates. Write or call on S. L. Parrott, Dist. Pas. Agt., corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta, Ga., for full information.

MORALES IS AT SAN DOMINGO.

Marcoris Has Been Recaptured by the Troops.

San Domingo, March 13.—After severe fighting, which lasted for two days, San Pedro de Macoris has been recaptured by government forces. President Morales returned here last night from San Pedro, leaving Luis Tejera to act as governor of the town.

The rebel leader, Rodriguez, escaped. Many men were killed or wounded on both sides during the fighting. This city is quiet.

The Constitution.

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Be sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., March 14, 1904.

Is the peach crop safe?

Senator Gallinger's reelection must be a long way off.

British consols, 85; United States 2 per cents, 105.

Congress proposes to investigate Bristow. Congress is awful mad.

Spring has a Japanese trick of torpedoing our winter-weary hopes.

But can Roosevelt carry New York again on his Kettle Hill record?

Barbadoes sea island cotton sold the past season for 26 cents per pound.

The Japanese censorship is calculated to breed Mole St. Nicholas war correspondents.

Springfield, Ohio, is headquarters of the "National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association."

There is reason to suspect that Prophet Dowie prefers New York to the big Australia towns.

When congress gets through with the Mormon investigation it may investigate itself, ex parte.

Americans hope that Japan will fix the next date for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians.

Perhaps we'll next hear of the Russian Vladivostok squadron passing through the Suez canal, out of harm's way.

Grand Rapids, Mich., has appropriated $75,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair. An itemized statement should be demanded.

Senator Hoar declares that United States senators should receive a larger salary. What man does not feel the same way about the job he holds?

The Bailey presidential boom is making its third quadrennial appearance, although the brilliant young senator from Texas knows nothing about it.

A New Jersey street car conductor has testified in court that he has been married forty-seven times. He seems to have made the most of his peculiar mashing opportunities.

A man somewhere out west claims to have unearthed a petrified fish sixteen feet in length. Now let's hear an abler lie than this. The season has opened. Dig bait and fare forth.

That story about the New Jersey man marrying the woman whose voice in a phonograph charmed him is nothing. The average hello girl at central knows she has that kind of a voice.

When will this market-bulling war end? We notice radium has gone up $4,200,000 on the pound, and it is predicted that by April not a grain can be bought for the wealth of Croesus.

It has been decided by the National Association of Dressmakers to substitute "the Grecian bend" for the "kangaroo walk." And hubby will walk up to the cashier's window and settle.

It cost the United States government $1,576,998.21 to maintain the weather bureau last year, which shows that Uncle Sam is paying for all this alleged humor at the expense of the long-suffering weather man.

The University of Pennsylvania has dubbed James Whitcomb Riley doctor of letters. Jim does know how to doctor the letters on a signboard to please the most artistic eye. He traveled on that trade before he took to poetry.

The municipal authorities of Chicago have got exceedingly strict since the Iroquois theater fire and scores of arrests are being made daily for spitting on the sidewalk. By the way, is anybody being held legally responsible for the Iroquois holocaust?

The war in the Far East has resulted in pie being cut in smaller pieces in American restaurants, and fewer pies at the American home board. Anathema on Mars! We might have stood anything else in meek patience.

Representative Maddox, of Georgia, secured the following epistle from an anxious constituent the other day: "Deer Mister Kongressman: Sum time ago I writ you asking if their were any thing the guvment could do to make a fightin wife behave herself. I ain't heard from you and things is no better. Will you please let me know how I can get one of them big pizen snakes from Africky. I have always voted for you and this is mity little to ask of you, specially when a mans wife is always a peckin on him."

Oh, No; There Is No Combine!

The introduction of the resolution in congress to instruct Secretary Cortelyou, of the department of commerce and labor, to investigate whether the packing houses are surreptitiously violating the federal court injunction restraining them from combining for the monopoly of trade and the dictation of prices, provokes fresh discussion of the methods of the "beef trust," so-called or in fact.

The Wall Street Journal tells an illuminative story in point. Out in Indian Territory there is a large rancher, the owner of 100,000 head of cattle, who also operates an extensive mercantile establishment at his shipping station. This man declared, submitting figures in proof, that the Chicago packers had so reduced the price they paid for cattle on the hoof that stock could no longer be raised under the most economical free range conditions with profit, while, as a storekeeper, he found that the price charged by the packers for their tinned and refrigerated products was considerably higher than when steers were bringing more money at the Chicago stockyards.

There is another story, told before a congressional committee, of a western ranchman who accompanied a train load of fat shipping steers to Chicago. He was able to secure but one bid, and that a ruinous one to him. He waited over in the city, at heavy expense, but not a dollar more was offered. At last, in desperation, he sold at the bidder's original offer. He kept his eyes on the steers, however, and was enlightened on combine methods to see the bidder divide the herd into separate bunches, each bunch being sent to one of the several Chicago packing houses

Talk about a cinch! It is well known by western cattlemen that there is no genuine competition in bidding at the packing house centers, and it is well known by every consumer of meat from the butcher's block that retail prices have remained altitudinous, with a steady tendency to smaller steaks for the same money.

The only recourse of the people against such rapacious monopolies lies in the enforcement of rigid anti-combination laws by the federal department of justice. If such laws are inadequate, or if they are not honestly enforced, the public is helpless indeed. It is out of the question for such gigantic combines to be given successful competition by independent capital. They are absolute masters of the situation, controlling the market in which they buy their raw material and selling the output of their packing plants for practically what they will. The logic of supply and demand does not figure in fixing prices at all.

The stock industry is an important one and, under honest market conditions at the packing centers, would in the course of a few years become a valuable one in southern development. If farmers cannot receive a profit for shipping steers they are not going to raise them. The retail extortion is something that affects the domestic economy of every home in the land.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the department of commerce and labor will comply with the request of congress in a way that will greatly aid Attorney General Knox in his thus far desultory and indecisive efforts to enforce the law.

Our Trade with Japan and Russia.

We hear it asserted in certain quarters that the friendship of Russia, from a purely selfish standpoint, is preferable to that of Japan. In proof of this assertion it is pointed out that Russia is the great railroad builder of the Orient and a profitable customer in the American steel rail market. This is very true. Even the ties on the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian railroads were cut in the forests of Washington and Oregon, and many of the construction supplies sold in the Far East come from the United States.

But, nevertheless, we have a more favorable balance of trade with the Japanese empire, as recourse to official statistics will attest. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, American exporters shipped to the island kingdom of the north Pacific manufactured and raw products to the amount of $20,924,862, while we imported from Japan goods to the value of $44,142,562, an aggregate business of $65,067,424. During the same period we sold Russia a total of $16,122,620, and purchased from her goods to the value of $9,239,782, an aggregate business of $25,362,402. It will, therefore, be noted that our trade with Japan exceeded that with Russia by some $40,000,000.

Of recent years the Russians have been greatly extending their trade relations with the United States, and it was the hope of both countries that the St. Louis world's fair would result in a wider exchange of commodities between the two peoples. Unfortunately, the war in the Far East seems to have caused that hope to fall to the ground, resulting as it has in Russia deciding to withdraw from the exposition entirely. It is also apparent that the anti-American sentiment instigated by the Russian press after the outbreak of the war has had an injurious effect upon our Russian trade, if it was not responsible for the Russian government's determination to abandon its exhibit at St. Louis.

This is regrettable, for in 1903 our trade with Russia increased by 77 per cent over that of 1902, while that with Japan increased by only 11 per cent for the sime period. The actual increase of business with Russia is shown to have been about $9,000,000, and with Japan about $6,000,000 in 1903, compared with 1902.

If Russia should lose her hold on Manchuria and sustain other losses in the Far East, of course, her value to American trade will be materially decreased in the future, whereas, if the Japanese are conquered, Russia would naturally be a larger foreign buyer than ever. In any event, her friendship should be preserved, so far as the enforcement of a strict neutrality on the part of the Washington government is concerned.

Atlanta and the Pennant.

Within a few weeks that mild form of lunacy known as baseball fanaticism will riot in full force in the blood of hundreds of enthusiastic Atlantans. Already the fever is stirring uneasily in its democratic simplicity in the system of little Mr. Ragged Pants, as well as that of Mr. Grayheaded Business Man.

If there is any doubt that a large and prominent element of the local population is intensely interested in this exciting sport, it is only necessary to point out that last season practically 100,000 admissions were reported at the park and, further, that at each game a large percentage of the spectators was composed of the best known ladies and gentlemen of the city. In fact, the reminiscent visitor at the games last summer was irresistibly reminded of that golden era of the eighties, when Henry Grady and a few loyal, red-blooded spirits made baseball the second love of Atlantans, and Atlanta the best town for the sport in the south. Even thus early in the season indications point to an increased zest for this healthy entertainment.

The magnate who has in charge Atlanta's baseball fortunes is apparently exerting honest efforts toward securing a competent collection of players to represent Atlanta for the approaching season. He is not to be credited with absolute indifference to the financial side, however, since he is human and expects to make a reasonable profit for his expenditure of time, money and gray matter. But Atlanta will enter into the new season with that intense local pride which has characterized all of her actions in work or play, and will look to him to so direct his efforts that the team which represents this city will have a fair chance of capturing that elusive piece of bunting which will award her baseball precedence over the entire south.

The citizens have for the past two seasons—and will in the approaching one—extended Mr. Powell's cohorts generous support, both from a money standpoint and the hardly less important one of fierce and incessant rooting. The press has repeatedly evidenced its good will in this direction and if Mr. Powell acquits himself as well as we know he is capable of doing, the largess which will be poured into his pockets will show a material increase over that of last year.

There are few Atlantans, even of the more sober-sided, prosaic class, who do not take a lively interest in the standing of the city's representatives, both at home and abroad. They flock to the park when the team meets its opponents on the local sward and they scan eagerly the papers when it is doing battle in foreign parts. Their zeal for the sport and their patriotic interest in the home team, is reviving now with a whoop and a roar, after the winter's quietude. They expect the local promotor to be remunerated for his labor, but they also expect the city to be served with that class of sport to which its importance and liberal support entitles it.

Here's luck and greeting to Mr. Powell and the boys of the diamond, with the hope that at the end of an exciting season the flag will flaunt from that expectant pole at Piedmont park.

Highly Deserved Tributes.

In the course of a characteristically strong speech upon the postoffice department investigation proposition, Hon. Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, had occasion to refer to a case from his district of which mention is made in the Bristow report—the case of an increase asked for Union Springs; and in this connection the Alabama congressman had something to say of two members of the senate who had written the department asking that the wishes of the citizens of Union Springs be given consideration.

Of one of these he said:

This document proceeds to set out a letter from United States Senator Pettus, of Alabama, a great and grand old man, against whom no slanderer has ever dared before this to utter a breath of scandal—this fine old gentleman whose honored head today is crowned by the sunlight of three-quarters of a century and who lives in the confidence and affection of his people.

And of the other Mr. Clayton said:

And then follows the letter from that great commoner of the great state of Georgia, lovingly called down in Georgia "Steve" Clay, an honest, typical and sensible Georgia cracker (applause) whose every heartbeat is for honesty and for high and intelligent purposes, and to whom the people of my district and state frequently appeal to represent them in postoffice business, because the state of Alabama has no representative in the senate committee on postoffices and postroads, that committee of which the Georgia senator is a member and whose subcommittee has jurisdiction of the Alabama cases which go to the senate.

Eloquent tributes, thoroughly deserved. There are no two men in public life of purer character than this veteran Alabaman and this splendid, virile Georgian. Around this particular case, and any others with which their names, or either of them, are used in this Bristow report, there is not, it is hardly necessary to say, a suggestion of wrong-doing.

Of such flimsy stuff is the Bristow effort to involve members of congress with Beavers and Machen for the most part made up, but it seems to have served its purpose of keeping the republican majority from joining with the democrats and ordering a complete investigation of the postoffice department. So far as Senators Pettus and Clay are concerned, there is absolutely no suggestion of wrongdoing on their part; but even had such charge emanated from such a source, they would need no defense before the people of their states.

The tribute which Mr. Clayton paid them was not advanced as a defense; it was the spontaneous comment of one who knows them well and voices the sentiments of all the people of Alabama and Georgia.

LOST--LOVE.

By Ernest Camp, in The Dublin Times.

Sitting out beneath a smiling Sunday sun, when all the world seemed wrapped in loveliness and light, his heart was sad, and all the beauty of the day brought to him no hope or inspiration. Above upon a tall oak's bending boughs, a dozen sparrows sprang and romped about in riotous revelry, and fragrant blossoms blown from off a bush were fanned against his forehead and his feet. Nearby a blood-red roscid rose but bent to rob the bonded zephyr of its breath, and lilies leaned to learn the lesson of lost love. Behind the scented cedar where he sat, a robin romped, unguarded, unafraid, and chickens crowed and chirped and charmed their lives away. About the fragile fence which formed a farce of present and of past, a honeysuckle bush was 'twined and clung as close as Clarissa to her child.

The peach tree blossomed all about, and on its boughs the mockbird sat in music majesty, as from its throat there thrilled a tune of hope and happiness. But through it all in silence sat the man of whom at first we spoke, as on his brow sad sorrow sulked and sued for sympathy. God's glorious sunlight came to seek in gleams of glaring gold and kindly kissed his furrowed forehead full and free, and in their dreams the daisies delved in solace for his soul. About his seat the velvet violets veered and viewed in fragrant fear, until at last an angel came in beauty to console:

"Why sorrowest thou?' she questioned, soft and low.

Reluctantly lifting his eyes until they met those of her who spake, he answered, hoarse and slow:

"Lost—Love."

The angel went, and left him in his wretchedness for awhile, but as he was about to turn to troubled thoughts again, a soft, sweet voice came and whispered in his ear:

"Arise and come with me and be comforted, for I am God—I am Love."

The sad one sat and stared—but soon there stole upon his saddened face a sainted smile. Arising then and leaning on the arm of Love, he walked away from sorrow and from shame.

Joan Mellish.

Where art thou now, Joan Mellish?
Spring with its smiles slips past;
The great red rose in the convent close
Crimsons and glows at last;
And with the time of roses
Old hopes new life assume,
Where art thou now, Joan Mellish?
Shall naught thine eyes relume?

Thy step was free and stately
As the step of the mountain fawn;
Thy cheek's faint flush like the rosy blush
In the first sweet hush of dawn;
And oh, thy heart, Joan Mellish,
Was just the truest heart
That ever the dear God sent below
To bear an earthly part.

I seek for thee, Joan Mellish,
At morn, at noon, at eve;
I turn and turn, I pant and burn,
I strive and yearn and grieve;
But not for sigh or whisper,
For passionate sob or cry,
Dost thou come back, my love, my life,
And still the years go by.

Thou wilt not come, Joan Mellish,
Thy feet the earth-dust holds;
Where strangers pass the long grave-grass
Thy couch, alas, enfolds.
And I, thine earthly lover—
Ah me, how far am I
From that dark home of thine below,
From thy bright home on high?

Ah me, the bitter parting
Of love that is not hope!
Farewell for aye, Dear Heart! astray
In doubt's dark way I grope;
My eyes are dim with seeking
The face they can not see,
Farewell, farewell, Joan Mellish,
A long farewell to thee!

—BARTON GREY.

Charleston, S. C.

Matrimonial Catechism.

(From The New York Times.)

What is marriage?
Marriage is an institution for the blind.
Why do some people never marry?
Because they do not believe in divorce.
When a man thinks seriously of marriage, what happens?
He remains single.
Does a girl ever think of anything but marriage?
Only that, and how to get married.
Should a man marry a girl for her money?
No. But he should not let her become an old maid just because she's rich.
Is an engagement as good as marriage?
It's better.
How may we tell when a courtship has progressed?
When the man takes to yawning in the girl's presence.
When two thin people become engaged, what happens?
They immediately grow very thick.
When a man has popped the question, is he finished?
No; he has yet to question Pop.
When asking papa, how should a young man act?
He should face papa manfully and never give him a chance at his back.
Why does a bride wear a veil?
So that she may conceal her satisfaction.
When a man marries, has he seen the end of trouble?
Yes, but it is usually the wrong end.
What is greater than a wife's love?
Her temper.
Do married women suffer in silence?
Yes; they all suffer when they may not talk.
When a man says he can manage his wife, what does he mean?
He means he can make her do anything she wants to.
Is it possible for a married man to be a fool without knowing it?
Not if his wife is alive.
What is a mother in law?
See General Sherman's definition of war.
How did the western man solve the mother in law question?
When she came to spend the summer with him, he hired a Christian Scientist to come and give the old lady absent treatment.
Was it effective?
Yes; she went away and never came back.

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

Singing of Summer.

I.

Let's sing a song o' Summertime—no matter if the blast
Of twenty blended blizzards freeze the singin' lines at last!
Let's sing o' hills an' dells
Where music heavenward swells,—
The silver tenor o' the thrush—the tinklin' cattle-bells.

II.

Let's sing a song o' Summer time! The Winter stayed so long
We're weary for a Summer sun to shimmer in a song!
To wander where the breeze
Shakes the tresses o' the trees
An' the Lily's heart is honey to the golden, thievin' bees!

III.

Let's sing a song o' Summertime!—Let's sing, an' ring it sweet
As the music o' the waterfalls—the wind that waves the wheat!
While Love, in meadows green,
Enraptured views the scene,
The roses for Love's recompense, and Summer sweet, his Queen!

* * * * *

Billville Spring Item.

"Hiram! Hiram!—Little Johnny's fell-ed in the well!"

"That's better'n ef he'd felled in the river an' let a alligator swaller him," replied the old man. "He's done crawled inter the bucket, an' is swingin' hisself down thar in the cool!"

* * * * *

Lines to a Veteran.

The Mitchell Banner has this rhymed announcement:—

"John Whitely's out for senator,
A vet'ran true and tried:
When he was called, he went to war
To save his country's pride.
Thus having done his life so dear—
A sacrifice so great!
He faced a cannon, blood, and strife,
For friends, and home, and state!"

* * * * *

A Rural Honeymoon.

A rural correspondent sends in these joyous items to his county paper:—

"Here's success and happiness to Joe Orr and the fair lady he has won. We hope that Joe's move will make an impression on George H., Jom Mc., Ben Mc., Joe and Jim T. and John V. and others of like character. Excuse us—we forgot Dick Johnson."

"Married joys are so many and so varied that every old bachelor ought to become a benedict. The writer drove up to his home the other day in a perfect rainstorm, but two baby faces and the face of their mother peeping through the window took the chill out of the rain and the 'teeth' out of the wind. Mr. Editor, there's nothing like it this side of the beautiful gate!"

* * * * *

An Invocation.

Come, Summer! and with furnace heat
Crack all the skies of blue!
We'll never ask that question—
"Is't hot enough for you?"

The firmament an oven-lid—
A furnace 'neath our feet,
We'll sing a song o' thankfulness,
And crown, and call you sweet!

* * * * *

Dear Old Union.

One of the correspondents of The Union County Banner paints this prose picture—which candidates in that section might quote, with telling effect, in their stump speeches:—

"It was in Union county that I first beheld the light and beauty of this wonderful world. Her blue mountains and purple glens; her crystal springs and sparkling streams; chattering squirrels and whistling quails; beetling crags and waving fields once charmed my boyish heart with rapture and delight, and the name of Union county, still like a magic wand in the hand of some enchanter, lifts the mystic veil of time and skillfully paints with consummate art on the canvas of Memory the scenes and association of former years spent within her pleasant borders!"

* * * * *

Advance extracts from the "Life" of the translator of "Omar" are dreary enough. One would rather remember him for his poem alone.

* * * * *

Another Folk-Lore Song.

The Journal of American Folk-Lore gives this Australian love song of the Aborigines:

"Wherefore came you, Weerang,
In my beauty's pride,
Stealing cautiously,
Like the fawny boreang
On an unwilling bride,
'T was thus you stole me
From one who woo'd me tenderly,
A better man he was than thee
Who having forced me thus to wed
Now so oft desert my bed.
Yang, yang, yang, yoh."

That "Yang, Yang" refrain brings it mighty close to American negro dialect—as used in some sections!

* * * * *

The Everlasting Growler.

"Can't growl at this weather—can you?"

"No; but thar'll be thunder an' lightnin' after a while."

"Well, the Lord's will be done!"

"Yes;—'pears like I can't turn him from it!"

* * * * *

One of the literary philosophers observes that the Hill of Fame "is powerful high; and some o' the boys who have been a lifetime climbing to the top of it look mighty small to the multitudes in the valleys below."

* * * * *

Robbers.

Brown Bee, sippin' honey
Yander, in de dew,
Folks is des a-waitin'
Ter steal it all fum you!

Ever see sich goin's
Sence Freedom set you free?
Bee—he rob de flower,
En Man—he rob de Bee!

* * * * *

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn emerges from his long retirement with an armful of Japanese stories and love-songs that are timely,—considering the eastern situation. Meantime, Rudyard Kipling is busy—trying to make Russian words march to music.

* * * * *

Springtime in Georgia.

Johnny's had a ague-fit—
Troubles comin'—may be:—
Kill a rattlesnake, an' git
A rattle fer the baby!

* * * * *

The plum trees are the advance guard o' the season. They've put out all their blossoms to tempt the mockingbirds to sing.

F. L. S.

STATE GOSSIP CAUGHT IN CAPITOL CORRIDORS

ALL the counties of the state are rapidly falling into line and naming April 20, the date of the state primary election, as the date for their local primaries. Judging by the fact that all counties are adopting this date without protest on the part of any of those interested, the early primary seems to have met with general favor. Thus the whole political situation in the state, local as well as general, have been settled on one and the same day.

In adopting the date of the state primary, each county thereby practically assents to the rules prescribed by the state executive committee at its meeting in Atlanta on February 29. These rules, however, will not conflict with the interests of any local candidate.

The form of ticket to be used in the primary of April 20, as recently published in The Constitution, which contains the names of all candidates for state offices and supreme court judges, and upon which will also appear the names of candidates for circuit judge, solicitor general, congressmen, senators, representatives and county officers will be sent out this week to the chairmen of the county committees, accompanied by the state committee's rules and a letter of instructions from Chairman E. T. Brown. These will be mailed to each county committee by Secretary J. W. Goldsmith. Thus on one ticket will appear the names of all candidates to be voted for in each county and the voter will simply scratch the names of those he does not wish to vote for. The county committee is required to see that the name of every candidate is on the ticket, otherwise the ticket will be thrown out and not counted.

Congressional executive committees have fallen into line as well as the county committees, and have named April 20 as the date for the congressional primaries in every district where action has been taken. Thus April 20 will see the settlement of every political contest in Georgia with the exception of delegates to the national democratic convention, which will be left to the state convention on June 1, and the regular elections for the state and county offices in October, and for congressmen in November, will be mere formalities.

Great interest centers in the contest for the positions of delegate to the national democratic convention, and this feature is expected to prove the most interesting one before the state convention in June.

Stevens for Francis.

Colonel O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture, has informed his friends at the capitol that he favors Hon. David R. Francis, of Missouri, as the nominee for vice president on the national democratic ticket. Colonel Francis, who is now president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., was formerly governor of Missouri, and was at one time a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. Speaking of the presidential nomination he said:

"My ticket is Hearst and Francis. I believe Mr. Hearst is the man the democrats should nominate, but if it is shown he cannot win, I will gladly support anyone who may be put forward. I am first and foremost a democrat, and I want to see nominated the man who can carry the party to victory."

Will Fight to the Finish.

"I am going to make the fight to the finish for the senatorship from the thirty-fifth district," said Hon. Alfred C. Blalock, of Clayton county, "and I believe I will win. There is no doubt that Clayton is entitled to the senatorship this time, and the action of the Fulton county executive committee has endorsed this position. It seems to me that ought to settle it."

Mr. Blalock spent Friday and Saturday in Atlanta, and on Saturday attended the meeting of the fifth congressional district executive committee as the representative from Clayton county.

For President Pro Tem.

Hon. S. R. Fields, of Dooly county, who expects to come to the next state senate from the fourteenth senatorial district will be a candidate for president pro tem. of that body.

Mr. Fields was in Atlanta recently and made known to his friends at the capitol his intention to offer for this position. Mr. Fields has made a splendid record as a legislator and has taken an active working interest in all the important legislation of the last two sessions. It is Dooly county's time to name the senator from the district, which is composed of Dooly, Pulaski, Wilcox and Dodge counties.

Winding Up Pensions.

Of the state's pension fund of $870,000 for the current year there is just $2,000 left in the treasury. All the counties have been paid, and there now remain only the indigent widows for whom the fund was exhausted before they were all paid, and a number of stragglers on the other rolls who for various reasons have not received their money. It will require about $18,000 to pay the remaining indigent widows, and various other pensioners will be paid from $8,000 to $10,000. Even with this the pension fund will not be entirely exhausted, and there will be something like $5,000 to $6,000 to turn back into the general fund of the treasury.

University Trustees.

Secretary A. L. Hull, of the board of trustees of the state university, has sent out a call for a meeting of the trustees of the university to be held Monday, March 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the state library at the capitol to consider bids for science hall, which will replace the building recently destroyed by fire, and to consider such other business as may come before the board. A full attendance of the trustees is urged.

Commutations Recommended.

The prison commission has recommended the commutation to present service of several sentences with regard to which applications for clemency were under consideration last week. These will probably be acted upon by the governor today. The cases in which commutation to present service was recommended are as follows:

W. J. Balisle, Gilmer county, sentenced to five years in the penitentiary in 1902 for assault with intent to murder.

Wiley Jones, Paulding county, sentenced in 1902 to life imprisonment for murder.

Gus Goodman, of Butts county, sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in 1898.

Will Camp, of Newton county, sentenced in 1902 to serve five years for burglary.

Military Commissions.

The following military commissions have been issued from the office of Adjutant General S. W. Harris:

James J. Woodruff, captain company G, Fourth infantry, Columbus.

Frank M. Gunby, first lieutenant, company G, Fourth infantry, Columbus.

Andrew E. Barry, second lieutenant, company D, Fifth infantry, Atlanta.

State Depository.

Governor Terrell has reappointed the Hawkinsville Banking Company a state depository for a period of four years under a bond fixed at $25,000.

Candidate for Solicitor.

Zach Childers, a well known young lawyer of Americus, has announced his candidacy for the office of solicitor of the city court of Americus. There are four others in the race. The appointment will be made by Governor Terrell some time during the coming session of the legislature and sent to the senate for confirmation.

THE PASSING THRONG

A well known Illinois democrat who passed through Atlanta a day or so ago thinks Adlai E. Stevenson will be the presidential nominee of the party, and that he is the strongest man for the place in the country.

"It is conceded on every side," said this gentleman, "that the democratic nominee must be a type exactly opposite to Theodore Roosevelt, which Mr. Stevenson is, in every sense of the word. He is a man of age, of mature judgment, conservative and has the confidence of people the country over.

"He is also a western man. This is a point in his favor, I think. The republicans can afford to lose New York, if they can carry Illinois, which, of course, would be impossible with Stevenson at the head of the democratic ticket. I do not believe that they can carry New York under any circumstances.

"You remember the convention of 1896, when the various prospective candidates brought their booms with them to the convention and a deadlock resulted. Not one of them would yield to another one, and the only solution of the difficulty was to unite on some man who had not been previously heralded as a candidate for the nomination. Bryan's great speech drew the convention to him, and the followers of the men who had booms rallied to him, feeling that they were yielding nothing to their original opponents.

"It is my opinion that something of this kind will occur at the St. Louis convention. The Hearst, the Parker, the Gorman, and the other boomers will find very soon that there is a deadlock. Some 'outside' man will then have to be selected. Who will that man naturally be? It seems to me that Adlai Stevenson is the man of all men. He has never bolted the party. He has the friendship of both wings. He has never abused any man for the views he held. He is fitted in every way for the task of reuniting the party and carrying the democratic standard to victory.

"There is something of an opinion that Stevenson is too old a man to undertake a presidential campaign. As a matter of fact, he is just at that period of life when all a man's faculties are ripest. His judgment is clear and mature, and his health is good. As far as years are concerned, he is only two years older than Cleveland, four years older than Gorman and five years older than Judge Gray. He is more than a year younger than David B. Hill, and nobody looks upon Hill as a dotard, so far as I know."

Dr. L. Amster, of Atlanta, will leave today for a four months' trip to Europe. During his travels abroad he will visit the cities of London, Berlin and Paris and will devote most of his time studying European methods of treating certain diseases, visiting hospitals in several cities for this purpose.

W. B. Ezell, of Monticello, was a Sunday visitor at the Kimball.

C. G. Mill and wife and C. G. Mill, Jr., of Griffin, are stopping at the Aragon.

Hon. L. J. Kilburn and wife, of Macon, are visiting at the Kimball.

D. B. Dunn, of Austell, is at the Aragon.

J. W. Marshall, of Rome, is at the Kimball.

W. A. Holmes and wife, of LaGrange, are stopping at the Piedmont.

E. Dewitt Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., is registered at the Kimball.

W. D. Beach, of Raleigh, is at the Aragon.

R. A. Gray, of Bessemer, Ala., is a guest at the Kimball.

W. M. Tupper, of Brunswick, spent yesterday at the Piedmont.

D. W. Vaughn and J. R. Moore, of Heflin, Ala., are stopping at the Kimball.

Lindley C. McClure, of Rome, is registered at the Piedmont.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dalrymple, of New York, are visitors at the Kimball.

H. M. McAfee, of Bainbridge, is a guest at the Aragon.

George H. Tucker, of Memphis, is at the Kimball.

Smith D. Pickett, of Jacksonville, Fla., was at the Aragon yesterday.

Geo. S. McFadden, agent of the Ezra Kendall Company, is registered at the Kimball.

O. G. Andreas and wife are stopping at the Piedmont.

C. F. Mann, of Richmond, Va., is at the Kimball.

C. P. Addill and family, of Danville, Ills., are stopping at the Piedmont.

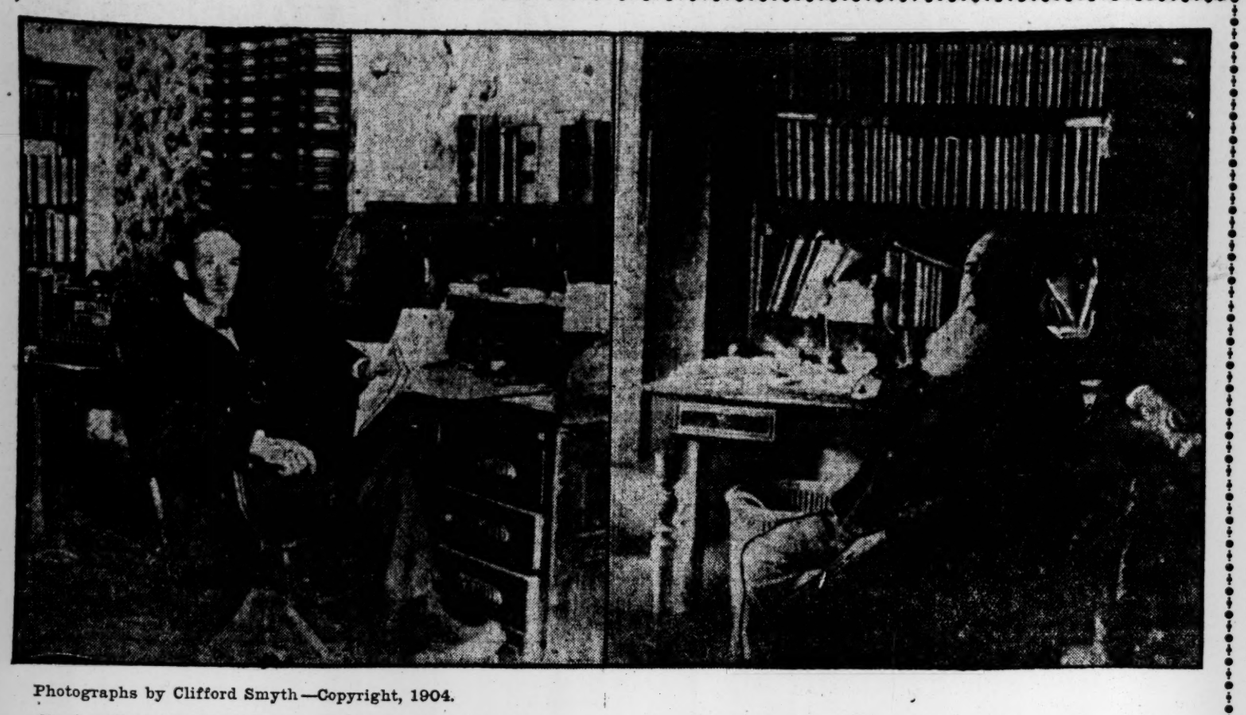
Devices to Prevent Accident.

(From the World's Work.)

Modern managers have also introduced a devise to start and stop engines in emergencies. Asked how this system worked in practice, the manager of a large Massachusetts factory said: "One day, when the cylinder head blew out, there was a great rush of steam from a 12-inch pipe under pressure, so that the engineer couldn't reach the throttle. But he pushed the emergency button and shut down the engine at once."

SEE THURSDAY'S CONSTITUTION FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

DON JOAQUIN VELEZ, COLOMBIA'S OLD SPARTAN, DISCUSSES FULLY THE HAY-HERRAN TREATY



Photographs by Clifford Smyth—Copyright, 1904.

Charles W. Snyder, Well Known West Virginian, Who Is the American Charge d'Affaires at Bogota.

Don Joaquin Velez, Defeated for the Presidency of Colombia by Reyes—Gives His Views to Smyth.

Tells Clifford Smyth Why His Country Rejected the Canal Treaty.

BITTER IN HIS FEELING AGAINST UNITED STATES

He Is a Man Entirely Above Mercenary Motives and a Patriot of Unswerving Justice — Let Children Stay in Jail for Misbehavior.

By CLIFFORD SMYTH, Special Correspondent of The Constitution in Colombia.

BOGOTA, February 3.—"Don Joaquin," the "Old Spartan," is one of the picturesque personalities of Colombia, and it is to Don Joaquin, in this hour of its darkest trial, that his country is apparently turning.

There is a typical story that they tell of this grim old soldier, and unlike many Colombian stories, this one is true. It was during the time of the last revolution, the worst ever known in this war-ridden country, General Joaquin Velez was the military governor of the department of Bolivar. Under his rule there were a number of stringent laws enacted, among others the penalty of imprisonment to be accorded any one found on the streets of Cartagena after 8 o'clock at night. To the light-hearted, pleasure-loving Cartagenos this was a heavy burden, and many were the complaints that arose against the iron-hearted governor who would enforce this bit of northern Puritanism in a sunny region, always so averse to social restraints. But Don Joaquin was inexorable, and high and low found that obedience was the only order of the day. Then came the test, the incident that dubbed this ruler forever after the "Old Spartan."

Don Joaquin, like many another Colombian patriarch, has a multitudinous family, by all the members of which his severe notions of martial rule are not shared. Innocent revelry is dear to the heart of the Cartagena youth, whose blood still tingles with the gayety of the mirth-loving castilian of the days of Charles and Philip, and so it came about that a merry band of Don Joaquin's own sons and daughters were found on the streets of the "Heroic City" after the forbidden hour.

Against their protests the "fellow in a buff coat" gathered them up and placed them in the Cartagena jail, which, of all places on earth, is the poorest, the most noisome hostelry one could well select for a night's lodging.

"You have no right to put us here," said the irate prisoners. "We are members of the governor's family. Let us out immediately!"

"We will take an order from his excellency for your release," was the response of the guard.

"Let Them Stay," Said Velez.

Then, in his palace, built by the venturous hidalgoes of Ferdinand's court ages past, they sought Don Joaquin.

"My children in jail? Why?" he demanded.

"Excellency, we didn't know them at first. But finding them in the street after the forbidden hour, we took them in charge in obedience to the rule. We beg your excellency's pardon, and will release them at once on your order."

"They were on the street after the forbidden hour?"

"Yes, excellency."

"And now you have come for my order for their release?"

"Yes, excellency."

"Have you not done your duty? Is it not the law? Why should I order their release?"

"They are your children, excellency. One is a young senorita, unaccustomed to the hard lodging of a jail. They meant no wrong. Your excellency will release them."

"Look you, men! The law that I make is for the proudest caballero as well as for the poorest peon. Who breaks it suffers the full penalty, though he were the governor himself. Go! You have fulfilled your duty. I grant no release."

And so his children spent the night in jail, and Don Joaquin came to be known as the Old Spartan throughout the republic.

This is the man who, at the last hour, will undoubtedly—unless the sunset signs fall—receive the electoral vote of Colombia for president. Two months ago the popular acclaim (if a government candidate in Colombia can be said to have the popular acclaim!) was all for General Reyes, the republic's special commissioner to Washington. But the failure of the "Strenuous Man of Colombia" has caused a revulsion of feeling against him—as it was bound to do—and now the tide is turning to the man of iron, the "old spartan," Don Joaquin Velez, of Cartagena.

Fought the Hay-Herran Treaty.

In the last fatal session of the Colombian congress it was Joaquin Velez who led the attack in the senate on the Hay-Herran treaty, whose rejection was meant the loss of Panama, the commercial gold mine of the republic to Colombia.

"And I would do it again," said Joaquin Velez to me, speaking of the fatal happenings of the last few months.

"Overcoming many difficulties I took part in the sessions of the senate with the principal, if not the only object, to vote against the Hay-Herran treaty, which was effectively done in the celebrated session of the 12th of August, in which that dignified body threw out the treaty in the first debate, and by a unanimous vote. The Hay-Herran treaty violated our fundamental institutions, our sovereignty and our national honor, and for that reason my vote will always be ready to cast against any similar measure that affronts our dignity as Colombians. The integrity of our territory, the attributes of independence and sovereignty are characteristics that no civilized country can afford to forego, and it is for this reason that I worked against the said treaty, and with the help of all the senators finally defeated it.

"We have lost Panama, it is true—lost it through the outrageous, illegal intervention of the United States. But we have not broken our constitution, not sold our sovereignty in order to meet the unjust demands of a powerful nation. If we are the victims of an international outrage we can at least rest satisfied that we have been robbed of the richest portions of our territory because we, as a people, refused to accede to an offer that would have amounted to the selling of our birthright for a mess of pottage."

Whatever his critics may say of him, and Don Joaquin has many bitter critics—the suspicion of a mercenary motive has never been directed against him, a characteristic that can hardly be said to pertain to all Colombian statesmen. The story of the imprisonment of his own children is, in all respects, typical of the man, and in the presidential chair it is certain that Don Joaquin will do his best to have justice meted out without fear or favor—a peculiarity that will render him unique in the long line of Colombian presidents.

Belongs to the Old School.

As a personality, Don Joaquin belongs essentially to the old school. I have known him for years, and dealt with him officially and privately. Socially, there is a reminiscence of the best Castilian traditions in this veteran of 75 years. If, as a magistrate, he shows the same severity toward his own blood as to the veriest peon, he is anything but puritanical as a host. Meeting Don Joaquin in his modest home one is received with a cordial, hearty welcome that is marked by a note of profound sincerity and frankness that is sometimes lacking in the profuse greeting of the cultivated Spaniard. One can count on Don Joaquin's friendship, if it is proffered. He makes no promises he does not keep. But beware of his Spartan humor if the least iota of his laws, often unnecessarily severe, are broken! All these characteristics argue well for the success of the probable future head of this storm-lost republic. But, on the other hand, say his critics, with Joaquin Velez for president, there will be no hope for the introduction of foreign blood and capital to the extent that is needed to develop to their full capacity the tremendous natural resources of Colombia. Reyes, they say, would have invited foreign capital to open up railroads in all parts of the republic. He would have brought about a new era of industrial and commercial activity that would have ultimately placed Colombia miles ahead in the path of civilized progress.

But with Velez, although Colombia will surely have what it needs so much—an absolutely honest government—it will not be of the kind that will throw the country into the markets of the world with the power and commanding wealth that it deserves, at least, so say the critics. It is the old regime, the old methods, that Velez is said to have a fondness for, according to the liberal party and one branch of the conservatives. He believes that Colombia should be developed by Colombians, and is inclined, therefore, to look with disfavor on the foreign element seeking admission into the country. It is, therefore, quite certain that under his government there will be fewer concessions granted to foreigners than formerly, and it may be that by this policy he may be able to foster more of the native industry and enterprise—at least that is his hope, his programme.

Velez on Finances.

As regards the most important problem in his country today—the financial problem, the root of most of Colombia's existing evils—Velez outlined his views to me as follows:

"The adoption of an unconvertible gold standard, through lack of resources is in reality a veritable abstraction that could not become, what is called in commerce, money of account. However, although this standard according to a proposed law that has gone from the house of representatives to the senate is equivalent to the American dollar, which serves as a basis for mercantile operations, so long as it does not disturb in the least the circulation of paper money, since its legal establishment is a universal aspiration throughout the country, I see no reason why such an experiment might not be made as a possible salvation from the chaos that reigns in our national finances. This project might well be adopted by the regular congress that is convened July 20.

"As for the further emission of paper, that should be prohibited absolutely. This the existing government has promised, and in order to inspire complete confidence in this promise I advocate that the matrices from which our paper currency is printed should be broken in the sight of all in the public square."

In other matters of political importance in Colombia, Velez expressed himself as being in favor of a more adequate representation of the liberal party in the government and in congress, declaring that as governor of Bolivar the liberals had received this recognition from him wherever it was possible. He bewails the fact, also, that in Colombia political power remains always in the hands of one party, the other party being left without voice or authority. The remedy for this, he believes, lies in a wider spread of education, without which he fears his country will sink back into barbarism.

He Is Against Monopolies.

"I would put an end to monopolies in this country, whether granted to natives or foreigners," said Don Joaquin vigorously, outlining his probable course in the event of his elevation to the presidency. "Neither would I countenance party or family favoritism in the public service. The latter should be open to the best men regardless of their affiliations. We need economy in public affairs, also. The country has had enough of heavy imposts that are laid upon it to defray the results of extravagance. The acts of the government, also, should be given full publicity, and a greater liberty should be given the press. It is with these reforms, together with a reform of the constitution—a necessity that is evident to all—that the country might become regenerated and regain something of the position it has lost through recent disasters.

"As for a war for the recovery of Panama—It will be time enough to talk of that—or keep silent—when the electoral votes have been cast in February!"

Colombia may have shrewder statesmen that General Joaquin Velez, but for downright sincerity he is quite unique in South American politics, a personality of the old heroic type that one cannot but admire and respect, and maybe that in this crisis he is the man who can best assume the reins of government—although the liberals and a large portion of the conservatives say that his name spells ruin.

(Note—Since the foregoing was mailed from Bogota, the election of Reyes has been announced.)

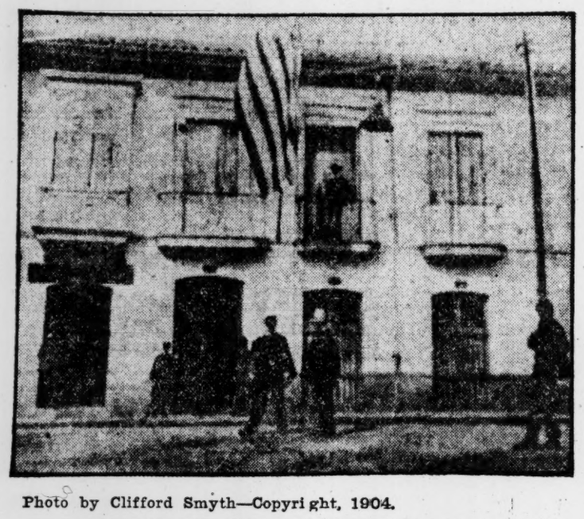


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ST. LUKE CHURCH IS ORDERED SOLD

Congregation Adopts Report of Vestry by Large Vote.

Very Few Members Opposed Sale. Bishop Nelson Approved It—L. DeGive Will Purchase Property — Congregation to Use a Year.

By a practically unanimous vote, the congregation of St. Luke Episcopal church yesterday morning adopted the recommendation of the vestry to sell the church property for the purpose of securing a new site and building a new edifice on Peachtree street.

The congregational meeting was held immediately after the morning services, and 400 members of the church were present. Z. D. Harrison, senior warden of the vestry, submitted a report, in which it was set forth that the vestry had been negotiating to sell the present church site, and had received an offer from L. DeGive, who was willing to pay $40,000 cash for the property. The vestry, the report stated, had obtained an option on a site on Peachtree street for a new church building.

A letter was read from Bishop Nelson, in which he stated that he approved of the action of the vestry and desired the congregation to agree to the sale.

A motion was made and seconded for the report to be received and adopted. There was then some discussion about the matter. A. V. Gude did not wish the property to be sold. He said he had attended the church many years, and the place held for him many tender and sacred memories. He believed the church could be renovated, and thought it was plenty large enough to accommodate the congregation.

Short talks were made by those who were in favor of the sale, and they submitted many reasons why a new site should be bought.

When the vote was taken less than a half dozen members voted against the adoption of the report, while nearly 400 voted for it.

Under the agreement which has been made with Mr. DeGive, in the event he purchases the property, the congregation will be allowed to occupy the church for one year from the date of the sale.

The sale will probably be consummated today. The vestry will then look for a site for the new church, and if one is decided upon the congregation will hold another meeting for the purpose of authorizing the purchase.

PARKER CLUB IS POPULAR

Movement Takes Well and New Members Will Be Numerous.

The anouncement in yesterday's Constitution of the formation in Atlanta of the Georgia Parker Club has been the subject of considerable favorable comment among those who are taking an active interest in national affairs this year. From the talk heard yesterday there is no doubt that accessions to the new club will be numerous during the coming week.

"I am glad to see this movement for Parker," remarked a well-known state official. "I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Parker on the occasion of his visit to Georgia, and I was much impressed with him as a man of executive as well as of judicial temperament. It seems to me that the trend of democratic thought is in his direction, and from all the indications he is going to be the choice of the state of New York. All this talk about the capitol officials being one way is absurd. The majority of them have made up their minds in favor of no particular man; they want to see nominated a man who can win, and they favor sending to St. Louis a delegation that will be in a position to swing into line for the man who proves himself strongest with the people. The capitol officials are first and foremost for party success and they want to see nominated the man who can carry the party to victory."

Trend of Sentiment.

Speaking of the Parker sentiment in Georgia a prominent Atlantan yesterday called attention to the fact that the county executive committees in three counties, Lincoln, Henry and Cherokee, had already pronounced themselves in favor of Judge Parker.

"While they have acted somewhat early in the matter of the selection of delegates, as some of them have done," he said, "it is nevertheless true that this action shows the trend of sentiment in those sections, and I am sure it will be found to be the same in many other counties."

Meeting on Tuesday.

The Parker Club of Georgia proposes to hold a rousing meeting tomorrow, arrangements for which are now being made by President Hugh M. Dorsey. These arrangements will be completed today and announcement regarding the meeting will be made in The Constitution tomorrow morning.

"We have taken hold of the matter in earnest," said President Dorsey, "and while we believe the propagation of the Parker sentiment will be comparatively an easy matter, we are, nevertheless, going to work and work hard. We want to see Parker clubs organized in every county in the state, and in several counties we have already been promised the most hearty and active cooperation, though the movement is scarcely twenty-four hours old. There is no doubt that New York state is going for Parker and this it would seem, practically assures his nomination.

"I shall probably be ready to appoint the executive and membership committees tomorrow or by Tuesday at latest, and we are going to keep up an active and energetic campaign until it is all over. Our headquarters for the present will be at 391-2 North Broad street, the office of Secretary W. C. Waddell, where all who are interested will be welcomed, and arrangements will be made to enroll the names of all those who desire to join with us in this movement."

MANY MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Council Committees Have Busy Week Ahead of Them.

Council's committees will meet this week for the purpose of preparing reports upon the measures referred to them during the last session of council. These reports will cover both routine matters and a number that are of unusual interest and which will be closely watched by those who are concerned in or who are affected by them.

The first of the meetings will be that of the board of electrical control, of which Councilman Holland is chairman, and which is to meet this morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of considering the petition of the Southern Electrical Company, of Macon, which desires a permit to do business in Atlanta.

There appears to be a misunderstanding between the manager of the company and City Electrician T. J. Harper. It is believed, however, that the cause for the misunderstanding is the fact that the Macon firm is not acquainted with the rules and regulations adopted by the board of electrical control for the government of those who do electrical work in Atlanta.

Two Meetings Wednesday.

Wednesday at 3 o'clock meetings of the tax committee, of which Councilman Quillian is chairman, and the committee on ordinances, of which Councilman Hynds is chairman, will be held. Routine matters will be discussed during these meetings, although several measures of interest to the public will be acted upon.

Thursday at 10 o'clock in the morning the police committee, of which Councilman Hilburn is chairman, will meet and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the claims committee, of which Councilman Terrell is chairman, will be called to order.

The committee on streets, of which Alderman Terry is chairman, will meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Friday. At 5 o'clock on the same afternoon the board of health, of which Dr. C. F. Benson is chairman, will be assembled.

The committee on sewers, of which Councilman Breitenbucher is chairman, will meet Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Other committees are to meet, but their chairmen have not yet acted.

Miserly or Stingy

Saving money does not mean that you are either miserly or stingy. It is your privilege to lay aside a reasonable portion of your income. But better results are attained by adopting a system of regularity in your saving. This company will be pleased to serve you.

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The Vernal Equinox---Spring's Nineteen Hundred and Fourth Birthday---March 21st.

Blow hot, blow cold—however the weather—it will be SPRING in just one week from today. These words are a reminder, meant to appeal to business-absorbed men whose multiplied interests may cause them to overlook the Clothes question.

The Influence of Observation,
The Influence of Inference,
The Influence of Economy.

Three important and compelling forces that control the preferences of buyers. Their effects are broadly manifest in the continuous growth of this business.

Observation—is the positive means of ascertaining proofs of our supremacy.

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Economy—all other points of excellence would go for naught—if prices were not right.

Let us Spring Overcoat, Spring Suit, Spring Shoe, Spring Shirt, Spring Hat, Spring Underwear and Spring Scarf you. It is our mission to do so.

EISEMAN BROS.
11-13-15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta's Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

Christianity as Taught by Christ

Twenty-fourth of the Series of Sermons Delivered by Dr. H. S. Bradley and Published by The Constitution. The Twenty-fifth Will be Printed Next Monday.

SUBJECT: "The Religion of a Good Life, or the Law of the Kingdom Demands Deeds, Not Words."

TEXT: "And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?

"Whosoever cometh to me, and heareth my sayings, and doeth them, I will shew you to whom he is like:

"He is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock: and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house, and could not shake it: for it was founded upon a rock.

"But he that heareth, and doeth not, is like a man that without a foundation built an house upon the earth; against which the stream did beat vehemently, and immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was great."—Luke vi 46-49.

Jesus closed His sermon on the mount with a warning.

While His words made such a marked impression upon His hearers that Matthew says they were "astonished" or "struck out of their wits:" and while His truths carried such conviction that His audience was ready at once to agree to them and to acknowledge that He "spoke with authority," yet Jesus was not satisfied.

He was not content to make a sensation, or to compel assent to a dogma. He aimed at controlling a life.

He said, "I have spoken truths in your hearing which have met a response in your minds. Many of you have agreed to them without hesitation. You have shown your approval by word and gesture as I have proceeded. You have interrupted Me with exclamations of delight. Some of you are already calling Me teacher and Lord and will go away to instruct others. I warn you that that is not enough. You may admit the truth of my teaching, you may even contend jealously for its success, you may bubble over with religious emotions and yet fail. The truth I have spoken is not to stop with satisfying the intellect and stirring the emotions. It must be incorporated in your lives. It must issue in good deeds."

He warns us against the futility of stopping short of making His precepts the rule of conduct.

If He had spoken these words yesterday instead of nineteen hundred years ago He could not have described present day conditions more accurately than He did, nor could He have given us a more vivid and timely warning. We are so much disposed to content ourselves with incantations, theories, dogmas, rituals and emotional thrills and neglect the all-important thing—Christly character.

We are in even graver danger today of making the fatal blunder of merely confessing Christ to be Lord than the early Christians were, for in the first two or three centuries "Christian" was a name of reproach, and to acknowledge it was to incur hate and often persecution. Today it is a title of honor and respect, and many take it upon themselves who have never sought to incarnate the doctrines of Jesus.

If the Master's words mean anything, they mean that it is not enough merely to admit the correctness of His doctrine and to confess that He is Lord. One may examine the sermon on the mount in the same spirit that he examines the solar spectrum and convince himself that it contains the highest theory of ethics and morality, just as he may convince himself that the yellow bands in the spectrum are produced by burning sodium, and neither truth effect his life.

The name Jesus is not a name with which to conjure. It does not possess some strange magical power whereby evil is driven out and virtue substituted. One Simon is said to have made that mistake with regard to the Holy Spirit. A more fearful blunder cannot be conceived than that of teaching men that all that is necessary for eternal salvation is to hold up their hands, or stand up in a congregation and confess that they believe that Jesus was the Son of God. That is to reduce the highest matter with which a human soul ever dealt to the plane of sorcery, jugglery and black art. It is to substitute for the sanest common sense, the highest reason and the most persistent spiritual effort taught by Jesus, a miserable piece of hocus pocus.

The notion that holding up one's hand in a congregation gives one at once spiritual character and a through ticket to the New Jerusalem is grounded in a lack of faith in Jesus. It works on the idea that Jesus' hold upon the title to divinity is very insecure, that He is not very well satisfied with His own claims, and that therefore He feels flattered when a man says that he is willing to call him God. It puts Jesus in the attitude of saying, "If you will call me Lord, Lord before men, I will give you a house and lot in heaven for the compliment." Such teaching excites the contempt of sensible men and the little of it that is still indulged, in backward sections of our country, is doing incalculable harm.

One may stand before some image of the Christ and wag his hypocritical head forever saying, "Lord, Lord, I believe that thou art very God, I believe that thou art very God," and yet fail utterly.

Some of us preach as if we regarded our doctrine as such an unreasonable thing that the mammoth credulity required to swallow it deserved a rich reward.

But the teaching of Jesus is the most reasonable thing in the world. It meets every test of reason and common sense. It appeals directly to the human understanding and conscience. It requires no effort of faith to believe that it is true. Even those called infidels have not denied the truthfulness of the Master's teachings. The trouble has not been to get men to acknowledge their truth, but to get them to practice them—to have faith in them that they are best for their own lives.

However, we may make them hard to believe. If we warp them and distort them till they are unreasonable and incredible and then get some man to swallow our interpretation of them, we have not necessarily done him a good turn. Mere credulity is not a virtue.

"There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds."

Herod the Tetrach of Galilee believed in the dead coming to life, for he accounted for Jesus on the theory that He was John the Baptist, whom he had beheaded, risen from the dead. But Herod was a murderer, a seducer and an incestuous adulterer.

Jesus also warned His hearers against making correct teaching the test of character, "Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not preached in thy name? And I will profess unto them, I never knew you."

We can hardly lay too much stress upon orthodoxy, because what is taught today issues in conduct tomorrow, but we err grievously when we divorce correct teaching from correct living. The cause of Jesus has been seriously impeded by many of us who have posed as pillars of orthodoxy, but whose lives have never been touched by the doctrines we preach. It is one of the heaviest reproaches the church has to bear today that some of us who are so jealous of our dogmas are so faulty in our conduct.

Do you not know men who can repeat the apostle's creed without a bobble, who subscribe to every one of the twenty-five or thirty-nine articles of faith without hesitation, but who cannot get credit for a suit of clothes in the city where they live, because they are notoriously lax in the matter of paying their debts? Do you not know men who are so orthodox that they are willing to sit in judgment on their brethren, men who are ready to excommunicate a brother for heresy, who are willing to ecclesiastically damn him, who impress you that they would go back to the good old practice of burning if the law of the land did not forbid, but who are full of smutty anecdotes, who backbite their brethren, or are uncharitable in their judgments, or so careless in speech that good men "take their sayings with a grain of salt?"

Have you not known preachers who knew perfectly well how other preachers should preach, but who, by their censoriousness and criticism, had lost their spiritual power, whose lives no longer made men fall in love with Jesus?

Have you not known men who would write articles about heretical teaching and contend vigorously for the "faith once delivered to the saints," but who held stock in companies that took unlawful interest and who took credit for articles that other people wrote?

Intellectual accuracy, adherence to dogma and intolerance are not unmistakable marks of perfection. We should be very careful to think accurately, speak correctly and live righteously and lovingly.

It is so easy for us to deceive ourselves. We meet the conventional requirements of our churches, we elicit the praise of our own theological coteries; we contend so jealously for the doctrines written in our little books, that we come to imagine we are champions of Jesus and the open truth that He taught, when maybe we are only narrow-minded partisans. John no doubt imagined that he was a champion of Jesus when he preemptorily forbade one to cast out devils in any other name than Jesus', and when he proposed to call fire from heaven and consume the inhospitable Samaritans, but Jesus told him that he did not even know the spirit of God.

I may be a great champion of my creed and yet be mean, envious or jealous. When the time comes that I am moved more by my ambition for reputation or place than by modest love for sinners and social outcasts, when I look with keener eye for a brother's faults than I do for his virtues, it is time for me to examine what sort of foundation it is upon which I am rearing the structure of character.

We may give the expression, "Lord! Lord!" an emotional meaning, and find that the Master warns us that religious thrills are not enough.

It is quite possible for us to use our church services to stir our emotions and imagine that we are good because we have gotten happy, or have indulged in the luxury of tears.

Joy is one of the fruits of the spirit of love, but a religious ferment that is produced by a tearful sermon, a pathetic solo or the tremulous tones of excited prayer, that subsides when the meeting is over, and leaves no increment in character is little better than that produced by actors upon the stage of the theater, or by a dose of alcohol.

One may seek religious intoxication. He may, with the disciples, wish to "build three tabernacles upon the Mount of Vision, and may dwell there, unwilling to go down to the base of the mountain where humanity is suffering the torments of democratic possession. It is quite possible for one to be in a spirit of rapture, to have intense faith, to behold the vision of the world to come, to be wrapped in the excitement of song and prayer, and yet be very selfish, very hard, very proud, very undemestic—if his sphere of duty lie in the domestic circle—very careless and often dishonest—if his duty lie chiefly in his relations to his fellowmen in business. Experience teaches us that one may live in the most excitable moral condition; that he may live in such a state that a hymn shall send him flying through the air, or that a glowing prayer shall make him like a cloud on which the sun shines, and develops all its glories; that he may be in a condition in which he shall weep and rejoice, and take on the highest forms of experience in the meetings of his brethren, and that yet, inwardly, he may be undrilled in conscience and inactive in doing the work of the Lord. And he is not the less faulty because his joy happens to lie in the plane of spiritual emotion in distinction from lower and social emotions."

Jesus says that the only test of our piety that is worth anything is conduct in conformity to our Father's will, and that He said He had dealt with in His teachings. One must not only hear the sayings; he must do them.

There is nothing unreasonable about this. Salvation is Christly character, and character is another name for what one is. The way to be is to do. Before good can do its best for me, it must become a part of me. Before truth can do its best for me, I must incarnate it. Before virtue can bless me to the fullest, I must incorporate it. One never comes to possess his full strength till he has exercised it; he never posseses his best thought till he has expressed it; he never possesses eternal life till he lives it.

Nothing not a vital part of me can be of any permanent value to me, and nothing not a part of me can be of real harm to me. So it becomes necessary for me not only to make profession of truth, I must incarnate truth—I must be truth.

Jesus made this plain in His own life. He strove so hard to give men the right idea about the Father that He came to say, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." He tried to give men truth and He came at last to say "I am the truth." He tried to give them eternal life, and He came at last to say, "I am the resurrection and the Life."

The all-important thing so far as I am concerned is the formation of a character that shall withstand the wreck of ages and the crash of worlds. Many of us imagine that the testing time of character is a sort of accident. We hear the Master telling of the roaring winds, the falling water and the rushing floods in the case of the man who built his house upon a rock, and of his neighbor who built his on the sand, and we fancy that the storm was only an accident. But in the truest sense the storm is a necessity. To live is to be tempted, and in its last analysis character itself is its own severest test.

Jesus gives us here not only a warning against depending for salvation upon something other than character after the Divine pattern, but He also tells us how we may be sure to succeed.

The man who builds his house upon the sandy foundation of mere lip service, or profession, or emotional religion is no surer to fall than the man who hears and does the sayings of Jesus is sure to succeed. That man who makes the teaching of Jesus his habitual rule of action, who cultivates the heavenly-mindedness of the beatitudes, who lives simply, sincerely, modestly and lovingly amongst his fellows, who practices universal kindness and untiring service cannot fail. For him to fail would bankrupt the moral universe. It would be impossible to place such a man where he would not be blessed. God is in him, Christ is in him, and the kingdom of heaven finds expression in him.

ST. ANTHONY.

Sermon preached especially for soldiers of the Sixteenth infantry, Sunday March 13, Father Jackson said in part:

"'Scatter them by Thy power, and bring them down, O Lord, my Protector.' Ps. 58.

"The Christian warrior loves to fight for his altar, home and country. In a just cause he raises his heart and soul to God beseeching Him to scatter his enemies and to grant him victory. The soldier in time of war shows the mettle that is in him, his courage and endurance is put to the test, all that is best in him is called for. He deems it an honor to fight for his country and knowing that the eyes of his officers and even of the world are upon him, he strives to prove himself a valiant soldier. A call to arms sounds in his ears as sweet music, the drum and bugle warm up his blood, the thunder of the cannon spurs him on to the fight, and his flag ever present before him reminds him of his duty and promises.

"There is a certain external glory glory which helps the soldier to be brave and valiant. When in the silence of peace, when he finds himself in his normal condition, he may find military life monotonous and irksome, and then is the time when valor of another kind is needed to conquer, not enemies on the battle field, but enemies within who are striving to defeat his nobler, better, holier affections.

"The true Christian soldier in war or in peace will always look up to his God and in the words of David say, 'Scatter them by thy power, and bring them down, O Lord, my Protector.'

"If it is praiseworthy to fight for our altars, home and country, how much more sublime is it to fight against our evil inclinations, desires and temptations. It is true our valor will not shine before men, there will not be the external glamor attendant upon the strife of the battle field; but God in heaven, who watches the contest between His grace and our corrupt inclinations, will bless and cheer us on to victory.

"Every state of life has its own peculiar temptations and the soldier is not exempt from his. The life he leads in camp or on the field, is filled with special snares laid for his fall, and he alone who calls upon God as his protector ever successfully escapes them. Many a soldier valiant in the face of the enemy, who will risk his life to protect his flag, will prove a coward in that contest that goes on in his soul.

"There is no human respect that can prevent him from standing by the cannon and there deal out death to his enemies, whilst ridicule and criticism will make a coward of him and prevent him from performing his Christian duties. Boys, be true to your country and to your superior officers, but above all be soldiers of Christ remember that your first and noblest duty is to God. How can you be true to your country unless true to your God? The livery that you wear as Christians, as Catholics, received in baptism is far more worthy of your love than the livery of any earthly ruler.

"Be soldiers in every sense of the words soldiers of the cross. Conquer yourselves and be brave and valiant in right doing. You are looking for a crown and for a victory which God alone can give, and to receive which you must fight the good fight. There is no place in the ranks of God's army for cowards, the divine trumpet means nothing to them, the voice of God even does not impress them. Today in the presence of God and during benediction let us renew our allegiance to our true and loving Commander, Jesus Christ, and promise ever to stand by His cross and that it will be our standard, and in the words of Constantine shall say, 'In this sign thou shalt conquer sin, Satan and death.'"

Next Thursday, St. Patrick's day, high mass at 9:30 a. m. Special music and sermon. Saturday feast of St. Joseph. High mass at 9 a. m.

MOORE MEMORIAL.

Dr. A. R. Holderby, pastor of Moore Memorial Presbyterian church, preached yesterday morning from the text, Matthew xvii, 7: "And Jesus came and touched them and said, Arise and be not afraid." Dr. Holderby said in substance:

"Our Lord had taken Peter and James and John upon the mountain to witness His transfiguration. And while on the mount there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with them. In the midst of the transfiguration glory a voice out of the cloud was heard, 'This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him.'

"On his hearing this strange voice the disciples fell on their face and were sore afraid. Jesus beholding their consternation came to them and touched them and said, 'Arise and be not afraid.' Their Lord might have spoken the word of comfort to His disciples without coming to them and touching them. This might have quieted their fears. But He desired to be close to them and to touch them with His hand. How frequently do we find in the life of Jesus that He touched those whom He wished to help. When young children were brought to Him He took them up in His arms, laid His hands upon them and blessed them. And when a leper came to Him for healing, Jesus reached out His hand and touched him. He laid His hands on the sick and healed them.

"How much there was in the touch of the Savior's hand. It was no uncommon touch. That blessed hand which was so soon to be pierced by the cruel nails was ever ready to reach out and touch the suffering and the sorrowing. The touch of that hand expressed His love for His disciples. There was such love in the great heart of Jesus that He must come up close to His disciples and touch them with His hand. It was the touch of love and it meant much to the disciples. Love cannot express itself in words. It must come up close to touch.

"And so Jesus was not satisfied to stand afar off and tell His disciples that He loved them, but He would come to them in their time of fear and touch them. Oh, the touch of that divine human hand of Jesus. There is power in His touch. How it must have helped and comforted those disciples in this fear. There was health, comfort and joy with touch of that hand. The touch of that hand expressed the sympathy and compassion of Jesus for His disciples. They were troubled; they were in great fear, and their Lord was moved with compassion for them. Words could not express to them the deep compassion and tenderness of their Master. He must come up close to them and touch them in His sympathy. The voice of Jesus meant much to them, but the touch of His hand meant far more.

"They were assured of the sympathy and compassion of their Lord when He came to them and touched them. Not even the glory of their Lord's transfiguration could keep Him from His disciples in their time of need. Jesus saw their fight and came to their help although He was talking with Moses and Elias, and before the voice of His Father had died away He laid his hand upon His disciples and they were comforted. Our Savior is never so far away and never so busy but that He is always ready to reach out His hand and touch His people in their sorrow and time of need. Even amid the glories of heaven where He now is Jesus is waiting to touch and to help His people.

He has been touching them through all the centuries.

"Whenever there is a child of God in sorrow, there is the hand of the Savior reaching out to him and touching him.

"Jesus is not here on the earth today to touch by His hand those who are in need of Him, but His people are here to minister in His place.

"What this poor world needs today is the hand-touch of Jesus through His church and through His people. But the church is not in touch with the world. In fact it is out of touch with it and out of sympathy. Our Lord would have His church come into closer contact with the world, not to be of the world, but to touch it with the hand of sympathy and compassion. The church may preach until doomsday, but the world will not be saved until it feels the hand-touch of the people of God.

"Many a man would be saved if he could but feel the friendly touch of some hand.

"We cannot save men by standing aloof from them and preaching the gospel. They will not believe the gospel unless we bring that gospel into close, personal contact with them.

Men will not believe in a gospel of love if we do not prove to them by personal contact that we love them. We must give to them the hand of friendship and of love and lift them up or they will not believe our gospel.

"There is too much coldness in the churches and the world is not attached to them. The unchurched masses will remain unchurched as long as Christian people refuse to come into touch with them. There is nothing congenial in the churches for the masses, and they know very well that they are not wanted. Especially is this true of the more fasionable churches, some of which are nothing more than exclusive, religious clubs. These club people do not propose to touch the rabble crowd with their jeweled hands.

"And so the great teeming masses of the unsaved will remain unsaved for the lack of the loving, sympathetic hand-touch of the people of God.

When the church can come down from her stilted dignity and get into close touch with the wretched, perishing world then will men believe in the saving power of the gospel and not until then."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL

The morning discourse preached by Rev. Dr. Rice to one of the largest congregations ever assembled in this church was based on Philliplans 3, xxi, the subject being "The Outcome of Death to the Christian." He said in part:

"In no year of my pastorate have there been so many deaths within my own knowledge. There must be a great deal of sorrow. I have been meditating on a sermon for the comfort of the bereaved. The text teaches the outcome of death to Christians. This vile body, or body of humiliation, will be changed 'and fashioned like unto the glorious body of Christ.' This blessed truth can be learned nowhere outside the revelation of the gospel; but there it is full and complete. Christ took especial pains to demonstrate it to His disciples. It will be a change in the whole integrity of being—spirit, soul and body, all fashioned after and into the likeness of Christ.

"It will be a recognizable body. It will be changed; the 'corruptible' will be cast aside and the 'incorruptible' put on; but its identity will be preserved, as surely as was Christ's when He appeared to His disciples after His burial. What it will be we cannot say, but it will be 'like Him.' It is sown a natural body, but it will rise a 'spiritual' body. Neither seraphim nor archangel will be so glorious.

"When we look at death in its real nature, it is to the Christian, outside of the natural sadness from the thought of separation, a source of joyful meditation as simply a turning point, a development into a future of indescribable exaltation."

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. J. Harris preached from Luke xv, 18, yesterday morning, the text being, "I will arise, I will go, I will say;" theme, "From Pit to Palace," or "The Power of Positive Purpose." The pastor said in part:

"Three weeks ago we spoke of the prodigal awakening; last Sunday we found him thinking, while today we speak of him as acting.

"This lad purposes to go home, and at once the difficulty of the act is apparent. Paralyzed, stunted, mastered, weakened and debased, it is no easy task to go home.

"Our lives are all struggles with difficulties. Paul met them; but as he made Rome pay his fare to that city, that he might preach of Jesus, so by tact and wisdom he mastered every contrary wind and made it aid him in his course. Napoleon cried, 'When we reach the Alps there will be no Alps there.'

"The most of our mountains of difficulties are foggy banks, rising before us, but he who marches forward, fearless and determined, finds his mountain fading, and on passing through turns back and learns to his joy that the obstacle that defied his progress is just as defiant against his retreat.

"As individuals, we have difficulties; our church has difficulties; but they are benedictions. The difficulties can easily crush a discouraged man—and such a man neither God nor the church can use.

"There is an easy side to every problem. The prodigal had behind him the love and training of kind parents; beside him a God who notes even a sparrow's fall; before him home, sweet home, and, best of all, within him a purpose, brave and true.

"Wherever the heart is there is ease; wherever there is purpose there is power; with charactr there is always conquest. This lad was a pearl cast to swine; he had in him power—it only wanted discovery and motive.

"Moses led Israel in triumph because he followed his own heart; Joshua conquered because he had courage; Daniel mastered the monarchs of the kingdom as well as the monarch of the jungle, because he 'purposed in his heart;' Joseph rose from the pit to the palace because he would be true. He was patient in the pit, pure in Potiphar's house; a power in the prison for good, and an ideal prince in the palace. In all places 'God was with Joseph' because Joseph purposed to be true.

"This power within is character, which does not have the theological position it deserves. Men are still good so to get to heaven; people are still being taught from the pulpits that one can sow wild oats, and by faith reap wheat.

"The Universalist faith enthrones character; we do not believe a man is a Christian even though he worships faithfully on Sunday, if on Monday he uses a yard stick in business chopped off at one end.

"We do not believe faith can do what character can do. I wonder sometimes if there was more religion based on character, on our streets, if there would be as many landlords charging such excessive prices for shacks and hovels, unfit for man or beast. I wonder if there would be so much draining away, on installment plan, of people's blood and vitality.

"The men who live are they who purpose to be true. When Joseph died, his bones were preserved tenderly, and at the exodus, with Moses, led Israel out of Egypt. The bones of men of character (like those of Elisha, which, it is said, when touched awoke a dead man) will do more good and bless more lives than the living bodies of those who lack the power of purpose. In death, we preserved the body of McKinley according to the latest discoveries of science, while his assassin was placed beneath a bed of chemicals which reduced his frame to dust in a day.

"Thus, in our path from the pit to the palace, beset with difficulties, we are sure to win if there is within us the power of purpose to be true; and we still live on earth, though dead, if we possess a character worthy of confidence, and capable of Christly service."

UNITARIAN.

The sermon at the Unitarian church yesterday morning by the minister, Rev. C. A. Langston, was on "The Passing of Fear and the Coming of Love." The text was: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." The minister said in part:

"The writer of this message recognizes the fact of religious growth and indicates the order of it. He is, to be sure, speaking from the standpoint of the Christian faith which had been operative as a social force for some fifty or sixty years and which even in so short a time had touched and changed the character of many persons and had already won recognition as a powerful social dynamic. As one who seems to have lived through this most interesting period and has participated in many of the activities which the Christian faith inspired, he, now an old man, reminds those committed to his pastoral charge, and whom his age permits to call little children, of a certain test which would show whether or not they had made any progress in the Christian life. In this particular he stands with the rest of the writers of the New Testament. He joins them in the firm belief that the advent of Jesus Christ marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the world. They did not, however, make the mistake of seeming to teach that this new era had no relation to anything that had gone before. On the contrary, and this may be said independently of all special doctrines of inspiration and prophesy, they plainly teach that the rise of religion from the beginning up to their own time was an orderly process; that the new era was the natural and inevitable successor of all past eras just as the fruit follows the flower.

"Now, this process called development, evolution, might be worked out in the terms of law, or in the terms of social customs and religious institutions, or in the terms of prophecy, or in the terms of human sentiment. That is to say, the advancement of the human race in the religious life is marked by the coming of love and the passing of fear.

"The life of the savage was doubtless filled with fear. He could not rely on anything and so he was superstitious. Even Saul was not confident in Jehovah, for he was moved to consult the witch of Endor in an emergency.

"In addition to the belief in the good powers there was also belief in evil powers. The Chinese, we are told, actually worship the evil powers in the belief that by paying them proper respect they win for themselves protection against these powers. Their funeral processions are marked by bits of paper which have been scattered along the way to deceive the evil, who is endeavoring to harm the spirit of the deceased. The Koreans set up posts near their homes to frighten the devils away.

"In a real sense, the suffering and death of Jesus Christ is the very highest testimony to the love of God, and this, too, may be said independently of special and particular interpretations of the place and significance of Christ's sufferings. Certain it is, the dominant sentiment of Christianity is love, and although many who cling to this faith may be hurt by fear, it is only so because we have not yet learned how to comprehend the scope and purpose of God's love.

"Whittier articulates the true religious sentiment when he says:

"'I know not where his islands lift,
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Far from his love and care.'"

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AT FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. H. H. Proctor Preaches to Large Congregation on Christian Love for Enemies.

Rev. H. H. Proctor spoke at the First Congregational church, colored, yesterday morning to a large congregation on "Christ Washing the Feet of Judas." His text was, "I have given you an example." John xii, 15. Among other things he said:

"What Jesus did was always finer than anything He said. It was a fine thing when He said, 'Love your enemies,' but how much finer it was when He stooped and washed the feet of His bitterest foe! He is an example of what we should be to our enemies.

"What is an enemy? Not necessarily one who differs from us, criticises us, or even opposes us; a true friend may do all these as well as an enemy. He who seeks our good, though he may differ, criticise or oppose, is a friend; he who seeks our hurt, though he may fawn and flatter, is an enemy. Some men are to be loved for the enemies they make. He who follows Jesus will have enemies. The world that hated Him will hate those like Him.

"What is it to love an enemy? Not to oppose what he does, nor to have good feelings toward him, nor to thrust ourselves upon his companionship. Jesus did neither of these to Judas, yet loved him. The marks of love to an enemy are these: do him no harm, serve him at every opportunity, make opportunities to serve him. See how Jesus thus treated Judas, and Judas wronged Jesus more than your enemy has wronged you.

"Why love your enemy? First, for your own sake. Hate is a boomerang that recoils upon the hater and turns the heart to gall. Love him for the Father's sake, for though your enemy, he is God's child, and if God's child God loves him, sending the rain upon the just and the unjust. Then, love him for his own sake, for though your enemy, he is in the deeper sense your brother, though he may not act like it. By love you may win him to feel his brotherhood; then how sorry he will be."

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How the Coffee Is Spoiled.

(From The Philadelphia Ledger.)

A suburban family have a servant who is an excellent cook, but insists upon making all her dishes strictly according to her own recipes. Her mistress gives her very full swing, not only as to cooking, but as to the purchase of supplies. The other day her mistress said to her:

"Bridget, the coffee you are giving us is very good. What kind is it?"

"It's no koind at all, mum," replied the cook. "It's a mixter."

"I make it one-quarter Mocha and one-quarter Java and one-quarter Rio."

"But that's only three-quarters. What do you put in for the other quarter?"

"I put in no other quarter at all, mum. That's where so many spiles the coffee, mum, by putting in a fourth quarter."

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SEE THURSDAY'S CONSTITUTION FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

FIRST CONTEST OCCURS FRIDAY

Atlanta and New York Play First Game This Week.

The first game of the season will be played on Friday afternoon at Piedmont Park, when the Crackers line up against the New York Americans.

The exact lineup of the Atlanta team is as yet a matter of doubt, as very few of the players are on hand, and it is unknown when the rest of the men will report for work. Manager Powell is certain, however, that he will have a full team on hand ready to face the New Yorkers and, intends to put up a game which will make the big team work hard to win.

So far Ely and Torrence, both pitchers have reported. Bobby Cargo wired last night, asking what was the matter with his transportation. Manager Powell sent him a ticket several days ago, but the railroad has not yet delivered it. Cargo is ready and anxious to come and get in the game.

The California recruits are expected in at any moment. Hollingsworth, Krug and McCay have all received transportation by this time, and should be on their way to the Gate City.

Mellor, McMakin and all the rest of the men have their tickets, and may be expected at any moment. It is probable that a number of the players will arrive in the city today.

The New York team is getting into shape, and expects to do wonders this year. A number of good practices have been held, and each day shows decided improvement in the form of the men. They have gingered up and now play a swift game.

Frequent walks and runs back to the city from the park and out to the park from the hotel has taken off weight wonderfully, and soon every man will be in good condition. Powell and Hughes, the latest arrivals, were in good shape when they arrived.

The lineup of the New York team for the first game will be as follows: First base, Ganzel; second base, Williams; shortstop, Elberfeld; third base, Conroy; fielders, Keeler, Fultz and Anderson. All three pitchers will be given a show. The brunt of the work will fall on the new recruits as Manager Griffith wishes to see them work against the Crackers.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.
Year Book Cyclopedia and Atlas for 1904. Price 50c; by mail, 20c extra. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

UNGLAUB TALKS OF NEW PLAYERS

Hollingsworth, King, McMakin, Mellor and O'Hagan Good Men.

"Both Mellor and O'Hagan are good men and both will make good with ease in this league," said Unglaub, of the New York Americans, yesterday afternoon, when asked about these two players who were last year in the American Association.

Unglaub is a new player on the New York team. He is one of the recruits secured through the drafting system by Manager Griffith. Last year he played with Milwaukee in the American Association, covering third base.

"I have known both men for some time and Atlanta will be fortunate to land either man. Mellor and McMakin both played in the American Association last year and finished out the season with that league, which is in itself an evidence of their ability to play the game.

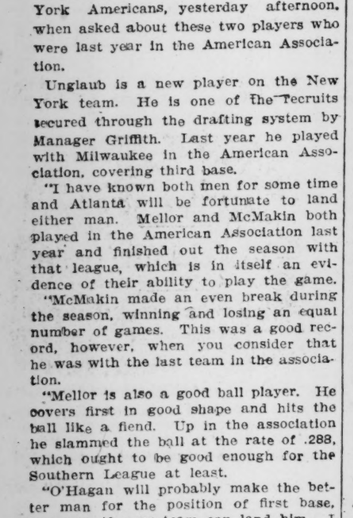
"McMakin made an even break during the season, winning and losing an equal number of games. This was a good record, however, when you consider that he was with the last team in the association.

"Mellor is also a good ball player. He covers first in good shape and hits the ball like a fiend. Up in the association he slammed the ball at the rate of .288, which ought to be good enough for the Southern League at least.

"O'Hagan will probably make the better man for the position of first base, however, if your team can land him. I would not have him on the nine, though, if he does not want to come. As a ball player he is a success. He puts his whole heart and soul in the game and is fighting to win at every point. He doesn't know what it is to be defeated and always does his best.

"O'Hagan will lead this league in base running. He is a wonder in fielding his position and is death on all infield balls. If Atlanta secures him he should and will be the captain of the team. Always talking, always encouraging the players, and fighting for the game, he will make an ideal man for that position.

"You have two other good men in Hollingsworth and Krug. All five men should be the stars of this league."



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BIG DROP IN RETAIL PRICE OF EGGS

THE SWEETEST MESSAGE OF SPRING



A DROP IN EGGS.

By Alan Rogers.

ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY BARN YARD.

The cackle tolls the knell of parting cold,
The housewife homeward wends her happy way,
No longer eggs are worth their price in gold,
The striking hens are back upon the lay.

The gentle spring is sprung,
The winter's cold is bent;
The cock his rondelay has sung,
Back to her nest the hen has went.

The lover to his mate has came,
The lark is on the wing,
But best of all the hen has lain
The sweetest message of the spring.

"Back, back to the hennery; there will be no strike tonight."

Such is a free translation of the message of the rooster that rings out in clarion tones wherever two or three hens are gathered together in or on the green fields of Georgia, and the echo has come back to every breakfast table in Atlanta with the spring drop in the price of eggs.

These are the days of great trusts and syndicates, but the closest corporation with which the housewife has had to deal this year has been the United Egg Workers or the Amalgamated Association of Hens. Novels and dramas have been written on the corners in wheat and cotton, but the most dramatic possibilities offered in present literature is the Rise and Fall of the Egg.

The tape that has come in from the barn yard ticker this winter has been feverish and irregular. Time was, and not so long ago, that eggs were quoted at over 30 cents per dozen. You can substitute silk or wool for cotton, wood for coal and lots of things for other things, but you can't substitute for eggs. As the chore boy would say, "There h'aint none."

And while the husband has been growing madly gay or otherwise in watching the stock market, the housewife has had her own troubles at the corner grocery store. Eggless breakfasts were the rule for a long time this winter. It used to be, "How will you have your eggs?" This winter it has been different. The waiter has approached timidly and asked, "Will you have A soft-bolied egg or AN hard-bolied egg?" and then tiptoed softly back to send a written order to the culinary department that there might be no possibility of mistake.

Back in those days when the price was 30 and better, the sufferings of the housewife can only be imagined. Breakfast tables are always more or less uncertain epochs in domestic history, and to the man who has always breakfasted on coffee, rolls and eggs, any innovation like crisp bacon or rare tenderloin was looked upon with great disfavor, and with the day started wrong, difficulties and unpleasantnesses multiplied until matters grew serious. The average breakfastless man is a delicate proposition that must be handled with great skill, and the disappointment that comes with water cress and a Shropshire chop as a substitute for scrambled eggs has left the shadows lingering in many an otherwise happy home long after high noon this winter. And in each and every instance the coy and reluctant hen, the emancipated and organized hen, the indolent and non-laying hen has been responsible.

But now spring has arrived and the barn yard is itself again. The fact that eggs are 18 and 20 cents a dozen proves this statement, and happiness again reigns at the office and in the home.

To the casual observer this untimely reticence on the part of the hens would seem to be nothing more nor less than indisposition. But the reports of the United States agricultural department controverts public opinion in this respect. It seems, according to the hen experts in the employ of the government, that "Woman's Rights" and the privileges of the "New Woman" to act and think irrespective of the other sex, has not found its way to the barn yard as many supposed.

Now, according to the scientists, it is "Dermanyssus Gallinae" that has caused the trouble. Being translated, the "dermanyssus gallinae" is nothing more than a chicken mite. Even an adult chicken mite is described as being only four-hundredths of an inch long, while a little school boy or school girl mite, say in the second grade, is too small to be seen with the naked eye. When you get a full-grown, able-bodied chicken mite under the magnifying glass, it is of light-gray color, with dark spots. When filled with blood, the chicken mite takes on an unmistakable reddish hue.

Though small in stature, the chicken mite is a very busy little article of entomology. Once let him or her get on a hen and it has the immediate effect of taking the hen's mind away from her household duties, even more than do trading stamps in the homes of other female folk. Let even the most energetic and kindly disposed hen get in the company of chicken mites and it is all off with the production of the costly yellow spheres. With the first arrival of an ordinary family of chicken mites, which is seven or eight thousand, it is almost possible to see the farmer writing "to let" signs for every apartment in the incubator.

So, after all, it seems that the dutiful and steadfast hen is not responsible, but rather the busy but diminutive chicken mite is the cause of all the wrinkles that have come to the fair faces of young housewives and the frowns of displeasure that have swept across the eggless breakfasts from the carving end of the table.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

Poets are born and not made. The same is equally true of ball players.

It is true that a man may be made either a poet or a ball player by careful training, but unless nature has instilled in each a love for his own profession, all the training that the world can give will never make more than a mediocre poet or baseball player.

There are some men who play ball for a living and are satisfied when they earn the money given them. They do as much as they feel that their salaries require them to do, and do not care to do more.

With others the spirit of baseball seems to be born in them. From the very beginning of life they want to play, and will play, regardless of circumstances. When they get into a game they put their whole body and soul in it and are determined to win at all hazards. Salaries are a matter of secondary consideration. The pure love of playing is what draws them to the sport.

This is the manner of man the New York team has for a shortstop, and wherever the name of Elberfeld is known and wherever he has ever played ball, the conclusion has invariably been reached that he is a born ball player.

His early history is unknown to many. He had his entrance to fame, however, under the auspices of Jake Wells, and it was under his careful training that he developed into the great player that he is today.

Way back in the nineties Wells was manager of the Richmond team in the Virginia League. The team he gathered together was one of the swiftest bunches of players ever seen in the south and equal to any of the north. On it were Chesbro, Tannehill, Frank Sparks, Donovan, Sheckhold and others equally known to fame in the baseball world of today.

Wells had been playing ball for a number of years, and his teams had won three pennants. There was little use for him to stay in the Virginia League, as his bunch of players was entirely too swift for the league. So he decided to enter the Atlantic League, which was then a class A league, standing next in importance to the National League. Before doing so, however, he decided to take a tour of all the cities in the south. He struck Lexington, and there played the local team. He was particularly struck with the brilliant work of a young boy playing on third, and finally made arrangements with him and carried him on with the team. This young boy was Elberfeld.

Elberfeld proved to be one of the swiftest third basemen in the ranks, and was a great addition to Wells' fast team. He played two years under his management and was then sold to Philadelphia, then managed by George Stallings, who is now in charge of the Buffalo team. The boy had bad luck at once. In sliding to a base he broke both tendons of his legs, and was out of the game. He went to the hospital and stayed there for some time. He finally got out of the hospital and went back to work with one foot still in bad shape.

He was sold to Detroit, and there played a swift game for two years. Last year he was secured by Griffith at a time when New York was fast going to the bottom. He stopped the downward tendency of the team, and at once New York began to play a better game and ended fourth.

All the New Yorks went out to the federal prison yesterday afternoon, hoping to get in and see the prisoners and the grounds. No admission on Sundays was the sign which kept the players from the inside. As a general thing, however, it is much easier to get into the prison than it is to get out.

Elberfeld is one of the most aggressive players in the professional ranks today. He will do anything to win a game. He is tricky and willing to take any chance to score a run. An evidence of his desire to win is found in the fact that, when he was playing in the Atlantic League, Barrow, president of the league, issued an order to the umpires not to give him his base when he was hit by the ball. This was caused by his recklessness in getting hit. He would take the ball anywhere, just so long as he reached first.

His grit is shown by one experience which he had in the Atlantic League. Charles Elsey was at the bat and Elberfeld was the next batter. He was standing near the batter, ready for his turn. Elsey hit the ball and slung his bat, which caught the waiting batter on the nose and nearly put him out of the game for good. Yet, with his nose in this condition, he kept on playing ball. He is one of the players who are born, not made.

The following story is credited to Clark Griffith:

"They all tell their hard luck stories," said Clark Griffith recently, "but when I was playing at Milwaukee my club had the prize package of the lot. That year it was a tight race between Milwaukee and Kansas City for the pennant. Along toward the finish Kansas City had a lead of three games, with but three more to play, and we were to finish the season at Kansas City. That looked like a 'pipe' for the Cowboys, and the Kansas City club bought a great big pennant pole. It was the longest and biggest one I ever saw, and they had it hauled out to the park, and, resting on saw horses, waiting until they took one game from us in the final series, when they were going to make us fellows haul it up for them. Well, just before we went to Kansas City, the league threw out three games which Kansas City had won, and that made it a tie again, with three games still to be played on the Kansas City park. We all took a brace and went in to win. There were all kinds of rooters at the first game, but we took them into camp. The second went their way, though, and then it was all tied up again, with the final game on Sunday to decide the whole season's work. We had a great pitcher working for us on that final Sunday, and at the opening of their half of the eighth inning we had them 4 to 0, and the game and the pennant looked like a 'cinch.' A base on balls and a couple of hits put three of their men on bases, but there were two men out and it still looked good. Then one of the outfielders came up and knocked a long fly to centerfield. The hit was a long one, but it had the height, and was an easy chance, all but for one thing, and there was the 'if' that lost one pennant. As our centerfielder was running back after the fly, all of a sudden he ran into that pennant pole and fell in a heap, the ball hit the pole and bounded away out of reach, the hit counted as a homer, let in four runs, tied the score, and in the ninth inning they beat us. That is the first and only time I ever saw a pennant pole lose a pennant and the biggest case of hard luck I have ever experienced."

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BUNCH OF SPORTS AT HOT SPRINGS

Crest of Winter Season at Great Arkansas Resort.

by Homer George.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., March 12.—(Special.)—The crest of the 1904 winter season is just being reached at Hot Springs, the result of which is a larger crowd of visitors of prominence than have been here this season now are to be seen. Fashionable people, racing enthusiasts and persons in search of health are elbowing down the street, up bath house row, to the race track, through the devil's half acre, about Happy Hollow and the various other places of attraction about the resort.

The larger hotels are crowded and are putting guests doubled in most every kind of fashion. The Arlington has been receiving only those who had rooms engaged for several weeks, while the Eastman and Park are just beginning to follow suit. The Majestic is filled to the limit and all the smaller places are reaping a larger harvest than at any other time. Even the boarding houses are taking down their signs because everything is engaged. At that other visitors are crowding in for the big show.

The success of this season is credited, to a more or less extent, to the opening of the race track by the Hot Springs Jockey Club. For two and a half weeks this plant has been offering cards to the turf public; and the success of these offerings has been so marked the club has become established. In addition it has attracted to the springs a following of money spenders who are having their first whirl at the game—those who would not have come but for the racing.

The various club rooms are feeling this boom more than even the business and hotel interests, for the followers of racing are unquestionably sporting men of the plunging caliber. Every night one may see the bookmakers, big bettors and owners in the Kentucky, the Southern, Arkansaw, Illinois, Turf and other clubs, pegging away at poker, roulette, faro and other games with a persistence almost startling. Big and little games alike attract patrons; and all the club people are coining money. In the larger places where one game in which chips go at $1,000 per stack the play is no brisker than where they go at 35 per stack.

Men and women alike have the fever. At the Arkansaw Club Monday night Ethel Gaynor, of Oklahoma City, is credited with having won $11,000 at roulette. She has been playing off and on for three weeks, but this is the only large winning made by the woman. Other women who patronize the room exclusively for their sex have some games that would startle many men; and $100 bets are not at all uncommon with them.

Fred Walbaum, known as the duke of Guttenberg, through his former connection with that famous old eastern track, is one of the week's arrivals. He came this way from California, where he has been enjoying the racing game for the past month. He was a visitor at the track several days, and is loud in expressing praise for the management and prophesying success for the future. Another easterner of prominence in the sporting world who arrived during the week was Pittsburg Phil, George E. Smith, the noted plunger, also from California.

W. H. Moore, the Chicago millionaire, who made his coin in the match syndicate, is at the Eastman with his family. He brought with him a number of his finest blooded horses and creates quite a furore every morning when he goes out for a ride or drive. He has twelve horses here with three grooms and as many vehicles as animals. His wife is one of the richest dressers at the hotel and the two attract no little amount of attention. Mrs. Frank Middleton, also of Chicago, is here with a number of fine horses and gowns of the ravishing sort. She attracts almost as much if not quite as much attention as the Moore family.

Barney J. Weller, the Chicago bookmaker, who has been in charge of the Kentucky Club pool room, is busily engaged in arranging for the opening of his big play or pay, future books on the American derby and world's fair handicap. He has already had the greater part of his printing done and will be ready to announce odds almost immediately after the entries are made public.

For partners Weller has Billy Shannon, proprietor of the Kentucky Club and manager of the club department, and J. B. Respess, owner of Dick Welles, and prominent on the western turf. With these men with him, the "Kid" intends spreading out all over the country and making a bid for a million-dollar book this year. He has begun appointing agents to solicit commissions for him and declares he will have men in every city in the country. Three general headquarters will be made use of—Chicago, Hot Springs, and Covington, Ky.

Among the prominent southerners to arrive this week were Culpepper Exum, R. D. Brown and Erskine Ramsay, three of the most prominent and richest business men of Birmingham, Ala. They are taking the baths and watching the races. Opie Reed, the novelist, is also here.

Since his call down by Sheriff Williams, John J. Ryan, of plunging fame, has not been so much in the public eye. Yet his name has been dragged forward upon every possible occasion. When an investigation was begun as to the Felix Bard-W. B. Gates race, Ryan's name was the first announced as the man who framed the alleged deal. He was credited with having won thousands of dollars on the coup. Yet Ryan did not bet a dollar on the race. This and other fizzles of the same kind have decided the public here that Ryan has been given credit for doing many, many deeds of which he had no knowledge. But it seems some one has to be charged with such things, so why not John J?

Beware of Substitutes.
Owing to the wonderful popularity which JELL-O has attained since its introduction, many inferior imitations have been placed on the market by unscrupulous manufacturers, who hope to make a profit from their goods sold in competition with JELL-O on the strength of our extensive advertising.
Beware of the grocer who tries to sell you something else claiming it is "Just as good" as JELL-O. No honest grocer will offer to substitute for JELL-O.
JELL-O is sold and used more extensively throughout the world than any similar food product.
If your grocer can't supply you please send his name.
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STATE MEETING OF REPUBLICANS

Convention To Be Held Here March 23--Harmony Predicted.

The Georgia state republican convention will meet in Atlanta on Wednesday, March 23, and prominent republican leaders declare that the meeting promises to be the most harmonious known in the history of the state organization. It is stated that there is not the least outward sign of any contest whatever.

The session will be held in the hall of the house of representatives in the state capitol and it is expected that it will continue for only one day. It is anticipated that nearly 500 delegates, representing all counties in the state, will be in attendance.

One of the principle matters to be acted on by the convention will be the election of a chairman to succeed the late W. A. Pledger, colored. The present indications point to the election by acclamation of Walter H. Johnson, United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia and formerly chairman. All of the district conventions have been held, with the exception of the tenth district and each of these meetings have indorsed Johnson for the chairmanship.

The chairman presides over the state conventions and is also head of the central republican executive committee. The opinion prevails that Colonel Henry P. Farrow, of Gainesville, will be elected temporary chairman and preside over the convention until the selection of the permanent chairman.

Will Select Delegates.

Four delegates will also be elected national convention to be held in Chicago on June 21. It is practically settled that these delegates will be Walter H. Johnson, Postmaster Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon; J. W. Lyons, colored, of Augusta, and H. L. Johnson, colored, of Atlanta. There appears to be no pronounced opposition to either of these four men, and it is likely that no other names will be placed before the convention.

There also seems to be no doubt but that President Roosevelt will be indorsed for renomination. No material opposition to Roosevelt has manifested itself so far, it appears, and state leaders express confidence that no fight will be made on him.

As has already been published, there is a strong probability that Walter H. Johnson will be indorsed as Georgia's candidate for the vice presidency. It is understood that a sentiment prevails over the state in favor of such a move. Johnson is popular among the republican masses of Georgia and many seem to think that he should be honored with this indorsement. It is understood that if Johnson is not indorsed, the convention will not go on record in favor of any other man for the second place on the national ticket.

BLIND TIGER WAS BURIED.

Police Arrested Gus Kile, Who Had Whiskey and Beer Buried in His Back Yard.

Deep down under the bosom of Mother Earth the police found a lot of whisky and beer yesterday morning, and they arrested Gus Kile, a white man, who owned the liquor, on the charge of running a blind tiger.

Officers Rowan and Rosser were informed that Kile was selling whisky and beer at 313 Peters street on Sunday, and when they raided the place not a drop of liquor was to be found. The officers made a search, and in Kile's back yard they saw that the dirt had been recently disturbed. They dug down with a spade, and soon struck a box, in which were found more than a dozen bottles of whisky and several pint bottles of beer. The interment of the whisky served a double purpose, hiding it from the police, as well as keeping it cool.

Kile was locked up and his bond fixed at $200, which he was unable to give. He will be tried by the recorder this morning.

Wedding Silver.
What intricate thought has been expended on this silver flatware, by designer and silversmith in turn.
How well the bridal silver has been planned.
Charles W. Crankshaw,
In the Century Building.

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READ THIS.
Lowest one-way and round-trip rates to Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory on March 1st and March 15th via Southern Pacific. Before making your arrangements it will be to your interest to call on me.
Also don't forget the low rates we have to California, etc.
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They continue to rise and the time for buying them is now. Purchasers who look ahead choose our stones with the assurance of realizing the best of increasing values.
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H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashr.

NEGRO YOUTH TO HAVE TRIAL

Case of Mat Willingham Comes Up This Week.

The case of Mat Willingham, the negro youth who has been confined in the DeKalb county jail for nearly two years, suspected of having murdered Bertha Jackson, the 12-year-old white girl whose dead body was found hidden in a branch about one mile south of Decatur in June, 1901, is set for trial this week before Judge L. S. Roan, in the DeKalb superior court.

The authorities of DeKalb county, however, are working on what is believed to be startling evidence, and it may be that the trial will be postponed. It is reported that Willingham, before his arrest, confessed to some other negroes in Campbell county that he had murdered the girl, and the authorities are now endeavoring to get hold of this evidence.

The evidence connecting the negro with the crime is all circumstantial, and there appears to be a strong sentiment in favor of postponing the trial unless the alleged confession can be proved. The evidence as it now stands, it is undertsood, forms a strong suspicion that the prisoner is guilty, but some people favor making the case stronger before it goes to trial. The reported confession is one of the most important features yet developed in the case. The circumstances about the crime were such that Willingham has been held in jail for nearly two years in the hope that positive and direct evidence might develop.

Story of the Case.

The murder of Bertha Jackson formed a brutal and shocking crime, and was enveloped in deep mystery. The girl was about 12 years of age and an orphan. At the time of her death she was residing with the family of R. F. Flowers, whose home was about a mile south of Decatur. Flowers had adopted the child in Jackson, Ga., while he was residing in that place, and had brought her to DeKalb county with him. Practically nothing is known of the child's parents. It is stated that she was taken to Jackson by an unknown woman, who left her there with some other parties. Flowers learned of the case and adopted the child into his family.

In June, 1901, the dead body of the child was discovered hidden in a branch near the Flowers' home in DeKalb county. The evidence showed that she had been murdered, and the body secreated in that place. That section was greatly stirred over the crime and energetic efforts were made to apprehend the criminal. Finally, suspicion was directed to Mat Willingham, who was employed on the place of Dr. J. A. Link, adjoining the Flowers' place. Dr. Link is the well known dentist, who now resides in Atlanta.

Willingham was not arrested for some time, however. At the suggestion of Attorney Hooper Alexander, who has been very much interested in the case, the negro was permitted to remain at large, it being thought that if he was really guilty, he would betray some conclusive evidence. After a time, however, some of the citizens became anxious and impatient for some action in the case, and finally an indictment was returned against the negro, and he was arrested. Willingham is 19 years of age. Flowers is now residing in Clearwater, Fla.

WILL TRY BOND BUSINESS.

Judge Roan Will Convene Criminal Branch of Superior Court Next Month.

Judge L. S. Roan, of the criminal branch of the superior court, has not yet definitely announced the date on which the next session of the court will be convened, but it is expected that it will meet on the third Monday in April, the 18th.

Judge Roan has decided to devote the first week of the session to the trial of bond cases and Solicitor Charlie Hill and Assistant Solicitor John Monaghan will now begin preparations for the grind. The bond docket contains a large number of cases and it is expected that the session will be a busy one. It is probable that jail cases will be tried on the following week.

WILL BE ORGANIZED TODAY.

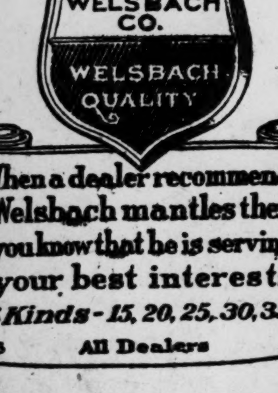
Meeting Is Called of All Those Who Were Born in Cherokee County.

All those in Atlanta, including both men and women, who were born in Cherokee county, are urged to attend a meeting which will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the law office of Colonel B. F. Abbott for the purpose of organizing the Cherokee society. The proposition to admit all who were born in any one of the seventeen counties which originally composed Cherokee will be discussed.

The following call for the meeting has been issued:

"Men and women who were born in Cherokee county are invited to meet in the office of B. F. Abbott Monday, March 14, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of forming a Cherokee society and discussing the proposition of making it embrace the seventeen counties that originally composed Cherokee county.
(Signed) "B. F. ABBOTT,
"MRS. E. L. CONNALLY,
"MRS. SALLIE E. BROWN,
"MRS. ROBIN ADAIR."

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FARMS AND FARMERS.

FERTILIZING THE CROPS AND THE SOIL.

There are two noticeable facts in regard to the attitude of the farmers toward the next cotton crop. One is the evident purpose of extravagance and injudiciousness. This fact I have remarked upon and commended, excepting the injudicious feature. Liberal fertilizing is one of the factors of a system of high or "intensinve" farming, but it is by no means the only one. Being easier to do than some other things (especially if the fertilizers are not to be paid for until next fall) high fertilizing is more likely to be adopted in practice than deep and thorough preparation of the soil and rapid but careful and thorough cultivation, which are really more creditable to a farmer's wisdom and skill than the mere pouring out a large quantity of fertilizers in the furrow and bedding on it. I do not wish to discourage any farmer from adopting the practice of liberal but judicious fertilizing. A great deal is included in the qualifying word "judicious." The fertilizer, in the first place, must be reasonably adapted to the soil, but particularly adapted, in its composition, to the peculiar demands of the crop to be grown. This last adaptation is really of more importance than the first. That is to say, in the large majority of cases it is far more important to suit the fertilizer to the crop than it is to suit it to the land to be planted. The number of plants cultivated as field crops is comparatively limited and their peculiarities have been learned by experience, while on the other hand the diversities of soil are almost infinite.

A very large proportion of the questions propounded by correspondents during the past month or two have sought advice how to formulate fertilizers for particular crops to be grown on particular soils. It is comparatively easy to formulate for a crop, but not so easy to prescribe for a soil—"unsight, unseen," and with no personal knowledge of its history and habits. Only general rules may be given for modifying a standard formula—such as No. 1 or No. 2—according to character, condition or other peculiarity of the soil. I have tried hard to meet the demands for such information, both in answer to direct inquiries and in a general way, hoping to anticipate and save the writing of future questions on the same line, and save the time and labor of replying. This effort to explain in a general way how and to what extent a given standard formula for cotton or a formula for corn, may be modified so as to better meet the demands of particular soils has certainly been successful in a considerable degree, judging by the great falling off in the number of such requests.

It may be amiss to repeat what has often been suggested, that every farmer should be an experimenter to some extent. Indeed it is hard to conceive of an intelligent, up-to-date farmer who never makes any experiments—the surest foundation of experience and wisdom. What is there to prevent a farmer of ordinary intelligence from asking his soil or his corn crop or his cotton patch what kind or composition of plant food (fertilizer), what kind of preparation, what kind of cultivation, it prefers? But how can one ask the soil, or a corn plant, or a stalk of cotton? How does a farmer find out what kind of food will make the pigs grow faster, fatten quicker and produce the most profitable pork? The answer is plain: He feeds different foods in competition; the steel yards at hog-killing time will give the answer. Of course, many farmers experiment just in the way indicated, but others may do little or nothing of the sort.

VARIETIES OF COTTON AND CORN.

The second noticeable feature of the present spring is the immense demand for improved varieties of cotton, and to a much less extent, better and more prolific varieties of corn (for it is now become evident that a good sized area will be planted in corn—the wise farmers are not all dead yet). The inquiry is especially solicitous in regard to early maturing varieties of cotton and this is due to two causes: (1) The demand from Texas farmers, induced by the pronounced judgment of the experts that early planting of an early maturing variety of cotton will be the most effective means of circumventing the dreaded Mexican boll weevil; (2) There is an idea abroad in the land that the market price of cotton will continue high and perhaps go still higher about the close of the present cotton season and that cotton marketed in August and September will catch the "tide at its flood." Therefore many are anxious to get as large a proportion as possible of their new crop into market early in September. Perhaps this may prove to have been shrewd foresight. But what if "port receipts" and "receipts at interior markets" shall show up an unprecedented large "movement," say on September 1, what then? What will the "bears" do? And after the flurry of the market caused by the heavy September receipts has subsided and the October and November "receipts" shall show a great falling off will not the farmers who gather the most of their crop in October strike the next flood in the market tide? I don't know. Indeed, it is pretty much guess work or something worse, to speculate on the course the market will take six or eight months hence.

The early variety of cotton is all right—if it be also a productive variety, or if the seasons shall just suit such a variety—which sometimes happens and shall not favor a later variety—which occasionally happens. Of course, in the northern part of the cotton zone and at high altitudes the early varieties should be exclusively planted, and also in the boll weevil sections. But in the middle and southern parts of the cotton region the medium-maturing varieties will prove more productive than the early, three out of four years.

R. J. REDDING.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

MIXING COWPEAS AND COTTON IN THE SAME FIELD.

J. F. Cybum, Lancaster S. C.—I beg to ask the following information and trust you will favor me in answering same. I want to plant in center of my cotton rows when I quit working the cotton, say July 20, whippowill peas and fertilize them. I was thinking of planting there about 12 inches apart, 6-8 in hill with a corn planter and fertilize them at same time so the fertilizer will push the peas and help the cotton also. What do you think of this plan? I do not mean to plant the peas only for the land, and what kind of fertilizer could I use in order to get a good vine and help the cotton also? What do you think of Peruvian guano? I am thinking of using it altogether this year for cotton. Thanking you for the above information and trusting to hear from you at once, I am.

Answer—I must say that I am not favorably impressed with the plan as proposed. If the land could make a row of peas without seriously injuring the cotton it will be (to my mind) proof that the cotton rows are too wide. In other words, if a row of peas can be produced in the middle, I do not see why another row of cotton might not be produced instead of planting in peas. It may do very well, provided a little extra width be given to the cotton rows, a very early variety of cotton be planted and an early variety of peas be planted rather late. I am not sure but that the row of peas would hurt the cotton as much as a row of anything else. If you try the plan I suggest that the cotton rows be at least 2 1-3 feet wide and heavily manured in the drill with formula No. 2, or a guano having the same relative analysis, I do not believe it would be necessary to apply any fertilizer to the peas.

One thing I know from repeated actual experience, viz.: That it is an excellent plan to replant all skips in the cotton rows of as much as 3 feet or more, with an early variety of brush peas. I once made 50 bushels of clean peas on 40-acre field of cotton that would have been called almost a perfect stand, by planting all missing plants at over 4 feet with one or more hills of Speckled peas, about June 15.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS BY ONE OF THEM. THE EDITOR "EXHORTS."

F. G. Hight, Rett, Ga.—I want to ask you, brother farmers of Georgia, through The Constitution, to stop and think what corn and meat is going to cost you to make the crop, if you plant all cotton and neglect to raise corn and meat at home. Think what it will cost you to buy your supplies to make the crops on another year. With our corn and meat in the northwest; with the middle men and railroad between us and it, it will cost enough, sure. If the war in the east lasts even until midsummer the countries involved will buy bread and meat from Uncle Sam and it will be high.

Again, if you plant all cotton and raise a big crop, down will go cotton in the first of the fall, and sure it will stay down until all debts are paid. Then your cotton will be gone so far as you are interested and you, with no corn, no meat, perhaps, and yet must live. So you must go in debt again and must plant all cotton again in 1905 to enable you to get credit. It matters not how the price of cotton is or what the prospects of cotton are at that time, now wouldn't it be better to plant some corn, curtail guano and high price mules and raise less cotton? You get more, it is said, for a small crop of cotton than you do for a large one, and run much less risk.

Again, if other countries must buy bread and meat from Uncle Sam, and the prices are up and cotton down, to say there will be a panic in Georgia does not express it. It will be what Sherman said war was.

Comment—Although Mr. Hight does not present anything new in his appeal, yet it is well expressed and very pertinent. He has evidently had experience and proposes to be guided by it. It would be well for every farmer to consider very carefully the policy he will adopt in the matter of planting cotton this year. Let him look well to the cost of making a crop, not simply the aggregate amount of money that will go out for labor, guano and supplies, but the cost per pound of cotton that he will put on the market next fall. Plant only such land as will with a liberal amount of fertilizer per acre, make at least 1-2 a bale on the poorest acre planted. Plant on a basal price of 10 cents per pound, and try to keep the cost of production below 7 cents a pound, and still lower if possible.

A REPLY TO "THE FARMERS OF THE FUTURE."

Country Jake Blockwells, Ga.—In The Weekly of February 22, under the head of "The Farmers of the Future," you set forth the fact that practical farmers sometimes resent the advice they frequently see in the newspapers with respect to their business methods.

We do not resent any advice given in the proper spirit, but we don't like to be written up as a pack of dead heads. It is one thing to spin a theory and quite another to put it into practice, at least it is so in regard to farming. I don't know how it is in regard to journalism and other avocations. Again you say "the truth of the matter is that there are very few farmers who appreciate the real importance and dignity of their calling or try to do much more than make a living out of the ground. As to appreciating the dignity of their calling the majority of the farmers of this section of the state are as dignified and appreciate the dignity of their calling as much as any other class of men in our country, but it does not make them sit back on their dew claws to be so, and as to trying to make more than a living out of the ground, the majority of the farmers of this section began farming with but little to pay towards the farm that was to be their future home. Many of them did not own a horse. Many of these men today have good farms, comfortable houses and good barns, and they made it all out of the ground. Again, you say "Indeed, we have heard of some that failed to make a good living." Indeed, I have heard of bankers, merchants, editors, etc., who failed.

Farmers, as a rule, are poorly educated, but their experience is from their youth to the grave, and men with common sense and several years' experience know better the way to farm than many of the pencil pushers who are ever ready to tell them the way to farm, and instruct them in business methods. When men without education and without capital can take up any business, farming or anything else, and make a success of it, I think they have done well, and if the writers for the newspapers would only investigate a little I think the articles that appear in regard to farming would be different, but apparently they pick out some old sock of a farmer that would not succeed at anything and proceed to write up his slipshod ways of farming and apply them to the farmers in general.

I have seen highly educated and well informed men make failures as farmers. It is as you say, when the seasons are just right even an editor could make good crops, but when rain falls every day for two weeks in the month of June, it takes a man with experience and ability to overcome the grass and weeds. At such times farmers prove whether they are good or indifferent. They ofttimes have to go contrary to their previous arranged plans, but good farmers do these things and thereby succeed when to have followed their first plans would have been disastrous. There are cut and dried rules for farming that work well on paper, but they can't always be put in practice on the farm.

COUNTRY JAKE.

Blackwells, Ga.

Comment—To the above I might reply by saying "It's none of my fight," if Mr. "Country Jake" aimed at the editor of the Farm and Farmers' Department. The editorial to which "Jake" somewhat excepts was written (presumably) by a member of the editorial staff of The Daily Constitution, was first published in that edition and then "lifted" into the columns of the weekly, as is usual.

Of course, the writer of the article can take care of himself, but would easily command my help, if needed, as I see nothing in the editorial about which any farmer should "tear his shirt." Indeed, it seems that "Jake" rather agrees with the writer and practically reaffirms most of the very mild and gentle points submitted.

The editor of Farm and Farmers' Department is responsible only for what appears editorially and in replies to correspondents, on this page, or continued to the next.

R. J. R.

JOHNSON GRASS AND BERMUDA GRASS.

O. W. Smith, Washington, Ga.—I want a permanent pasture for hogs, horses and cows. I have arranged for Bermuda and burr clover in one lot. In reference to Johnson grass, please answer the following questions:

1. Do stock relish it up to time of seeding?
2. Is it about as good hay as we can get when cut early and properly manured?
3. Does it spread, effecting the cultivated land if cut before seeding?
4. Is there danger in spreading this grass from the manure after feeding?
5. Can you ever eradicate it after it is thoroughly set?
6. Would you advise other green food in preference to Johnson grass for the purpose intended?

As the above may not be of interest to others, I am inclosing you postage for reply and will thank you for information on "winter grasses."

Answer—1. Johnson grass is not recommended as a pasture grass. It is almost universally used as a meadow grass. I think stock relish it, but it is not well to pasture it so I am informed.

2. It does not make as good hay as you can get, but it is a good nutritious hay, much better than any timothy hay brought south. It should be cut before the heads appear.

3. It spreads but slowly by means of the roots; if the plow is not allowed to plow through it and carry it from one field to another, or spread it from one spot to other parts of a field not yet infested. It will not by means of its roots cross from one side of a fence to another.

4. There is always danger of the grass seed getting into manure where stock are fed on Johnson grass. By extraordinary care in not permitting a single stalk of it to go to seed, this may be entirely prevented.

5. This question is a debated one. The apostle of Johnson grass, Mr. Herbert Post, Fort Worth, Tex., insists that it can be eradicated, and the slip that you inclose seems to be a part of Mr. Post's method of exterminating Johnson grass.

6. I prefer Bermuda grass as a hog pasture to anything else in the shape of pasture. It is more nutritous and palatable to hogs than the Johnson grass. An excellent green food for hogs is sorghum grown from successive plantings, and cut and fed to them without allowing them to graze on it.

JOHNSON GRASS.

A. M. Lubrick, Bunkerhill, Tenn., writes a letter very emphatically advizing against sowing Johnson grass, although admitting that it makes a valuable hay if cut at the right time (just before the seed heads appear. He has it on his farm and would be glad to be rid of it if he knew how to do it, which he says is impossible at a less expense than the value of the land. Mr. Lubrick does not seem to be aware of the fact that the subject has been very often discussed in this department, although not within the last several months (since cotton went up in price.) As he does not present any new facts or suggestion he will excuse me for not printing his letter in full, as space is limited. I do not advise any farmer to sow Johnson grass, or not to sow it.

1. ESSEX ROPE FOR HOGS. 2. ALFALFA.

S. C. Parham, Amory, Miss.—1. What about Essex rope for a hog pasture; when to plant and how much per acre?

2. What about Alfalfa for a hog crop; when to plant and how much per acre?

3. Which is the best for a hog crop, Alfalfa or pencillaria: when to sow the latter and how much per acre? Wouldn't it be better for me to buy my seed from a southern seed house? Please answer at once.

Answer—1. I know but little, by experience of the probable success that would attend the cultivation of rope in the south. It is a plant that prefers a cool climate and rich soil. In the north it is sown early in the spring in drills 24 inches apart, requiring about 2 pounds of seed per acre. The seeds and the plant resemble rutabaga turnips and belong to the same family. My opinion is that rope is no better than collards, and not as certain. It is not worth while to plant it on land too poor to produce turnips.

2. Alfalfa is the same as lucerne. I know of no better hog and soiling crop when sown in rich and suitable soil. Now is the time to sow. Prepare a rich spot by deep and thorough plowing—just as you would to make a fine crop of rutabaga and sow in the same way, in drills 2 feet apart. Fifteen pounds of seed are ample for an acre. Pencillaria is nothing but pearl millet, long known in the south as "cat-tail" millet. It is fit for nothing but to cut and feed green. Two quarts of cleaned seed will sow an acre in rows 3 or 4 feet apart. Sow first crop April 15 to 20, and in succession, if desired, until August 1. It may be cut 4 or 5 times. No matter whether seed are bought north or south. All pearl millet seed are grown south.

BERMUDA IN PECAN AND PEACH ORCHARD.

"Subscriber," Evergreen, Ala.—I have about 1 1-2 acres in pecan and peach trees, and wish to know through the columns of your paper if it would injure them to plant it down in Bermuda. Have been told that it would be beneficial to both trees and land.

Answer—I think it would be decidedly injurious to the pecan and peach trees to sod the land in Bermuda, especially while the trees are young. I do not see how the Bermuda sod could possibly prove a benefit. You would better plant in cotton, or cowpeas or sweet potatoes.

CELERY CULTURE.

Otis Gill, Erwin, Ark.—I would like to know through your paper how to cultivate and when to sow celery seed, and what kind of soil is best adapted to it. I have some very rich low bottom land I wish to try celery on.

Answer—It would require too much space to give all the details of celery culture in reply to an inquiry. Better send 20 cents to W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, Pa., for a copy of Griener's "Ceery for Profit." Celery prefer a moist, rich, mucky soil, but should be well drained (i. e., not a wet soil). Your bottom would probably answer if rich enough. It would perhaps be better for you to buy the plants north as one great trouble in the south is to produce the plants.

RUSTY BACON. A PREVENTIVE.

G. W. Wingate, Scarboro, S. C.—For the benefit of R. B. F., Lake City, S. C., and others, I will give a receipt to prevent bacon from rusting, also will keep bugs, worms, etc., off. First carve the meat nicely by hanging up and smoking dry. Then dip each piece in boiling water for a minute. Then wipe dry and lay in the sun for a few hours. Now secure a box (size in proportion to amount of meat) and cover the bottom with shelled corn, then a layer of meat, then cover with corn, and so on till all covered. I have tried this and it is a success. I have kept most this way from March till October.

FORMULA FOR COTTON.

T. H. Ruffin, Whitakers, N. C.—I have a piece of piney woods land with a clay subsoil. The top soil is a little stiff that has been planted in cotton over fifty years, in due succession.

I want to plant it in cotton this year. I intend to use cotton seed meal, acid phosphate, and kainit. How much nitrogen, or nitrate of soda, should I use to the acre. If any, how and when to apply it? And in what proportional past with above fertilizers? The condition of land is good now. Some of the land has made a bale of cotton to the acre for many years.

Answer—If you mix together acid phosphate, kainit and cotton seed meal, in the proportions given in formula No. 2 (see issue of February 15) you need not add any nitrate of soda except about 20 pounds per acre in the furrow with the planting, and at the time of planting, or on top immediatey over the covered seed within a few days after planting. No covering will be necessary. Using kainit, instead of muriate of potash, the formula is: 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate (14 per cent), 700 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds of kainit. I cannot say how much fertilizer will be required to cause the production of one bale to the acre, as I do not learn from your letter what the unaided production is. I would apply the whole of the formula to about 5 acres of land.

HARD WOOD ASHES FOR COTTON.

F. Garcia Tova, San Diego, Tex.—I have 3 tons dry hardwood ashes, which I wish to apply to 4 acres in cotton. The land is mixed sandy with red clay foundation. Has been under cultivation about 12 years, and has never been manured. About what amount of ashes would you apply per acre to increase the yield.

Answer—I would not apply ashes alone to land for cotton, unless the soil were one that needed nothing but potash—for that is practically the only plant food that ashes supply. I advise that you use it in formula No. 2 (issue of February 15) instead of muriate of potash, substituting about 600 pounds of the dry, hard wood ashes for the 75 pounds of muriate of potash. It is usual to consider dry, unleached hard wood ashes as about one-half as strong in potash as kainit or one-eighth as strong as muriate potash. The ashes alone would be an excellent application to vines, fruit trees, onions, beets and other garden truck. Formula No. 2, using the ashes, would then be: 1,000 pounds acid phosphate, 700 pounds cotton seed meal, 600 pounds of hard wood ashes.

PEANUTS AND TOBACCO FORMULA.

N. F. Brown, Conoho, N. C.—I have ten acres of land that tobacco grew on last year. Its average yield per acre was 700 pounds. I put under this tobacco 1,000 pounhs of Baugh's 3-8-3 goods. This year I wish to put the land in Virginia peanuts and want to make with good manuring an average of 75 bushels per acre. Please give me a formula that you think will do this with good cultivation. I notice different formulas in The Constitution for various other crops, but none direct for peanuts and tobacco. I have five acres that peanuts grew on last year, the average per acre was 30 bushels. I wish to put this in tobacco this year. What would be a good fertilizer and how much per acre to get 1,000 pounds of tobacco. I can get the Patapsco goods that will analyze: Ammonia 3.00; Avail Phos. 9.79; Pot. k20 3.10.

Answer—I would rather risk the opinion and advice of my friend, Director B. W. Kilgore, of your state experiment, West Raleigh, N. C., on anything connected with tobacco (excepting its smoking qualities) than my own. Formula No. 5 in the issue of February 15 is well adapted for use in peanuts (or any long growing legume, for it is a legume), but would be made more effective by applying a little nitrate of soda on top of the ground near the plants, or along on the row before they have quite come through, say thirty pounds per acre. Formula No. 5 calls for 1,000 pounds acid phospate (14 per cent) and 100 pounds of muriate of potash. Or a 10-4 acid phosphate and potash would do just as well. Apply 200 to 300 pounds per acre, and the nitrate as suggested.

The following is a good formula for tobacco: Acid phosphate (14 per cent), 200 pounds; cotton seed meal, 300 pounds; sulphate of potash (high grade), 50 pounds. Apply a little nitrate of soda, say 1/2 teaspoonful, near each plant as soon as it recovers from the shock of transplanting and repeat at intervals of two or three weeks. I can't say how much fertilizer (above) would be required to produce 1,000 pounds of tobacco per acre, but I would not apply less than the 550 pounds of the formula.

The Potassco given is a good guano for cotton, but not rich enough in nitrogen and potash, especially the latter, for tobacco. The "Bone and Potash' analyzing only 11 av. and 5 pot., is not suitable for corn. It contains no nitrogen and does contain rather too much potash. Stick to Formula No. 1 for corn. You may add 150 pounds of cotton seed meal to 100 pounds of the "Bone and Potash" and it would do very well for corn.

Break the old field four or five inches deep and fertilize with Formula No. 1 for corn and No. 2 for cotton. Read the issues of February 15 and 22.

HOW MUCH GUANO TO THE ACRE.

H. H. Horton, Hargett's Mill, Ala. I have a fertilizer that analyzes: Available phosphoric acid 10 per cent nitrogen 1.65 per cent and potash 2 per cent. How much should be used to the acre for cotton on red clay land that will produce from four to five hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre without fertilizer?

Answer—A fertilizer analyzing 10-1.65-2 is poorly "balanced" for cotton, on ordinary old upland, being too poor in nitrogen and potash, except for use on quite fresh land or bottom. An addition of 50 pounds of cotton seed meal and 15 or 20 pounds of kainit to 200 pounds of the guano would make it right for cotton. Yet you may use it as it is if you do not care to buy additional ingredients as indicated. Five hundred pounds per acre would not be too much of it as it is, but 450 pounds modified as I suggest would cost less and probably do just as much good. There is no ironclad rule as to the amount of fertilizer to be applied per acre. As a general rule 600 pounds per acre is a safe maximum limit.

TOP-DRESSING FOR JAPAN CLOVER.

J. W. Yarbrough, Baldwyn, Miss.—What is best as a top dressing for Japan clover, and how much per acre? Please give value of citrate as plant food. Would like to have value explained of all the different parts of mixed goods.

Answer—I have never top-dressed Japan clover, but on general principles I would apply about equal quantities, say 150 pounds each of acid phosphate and kainit, or 150 pounds acid phosphate and 40 pounds of muriate of potash; 50 pounds of nitrate of soda. But Japan clover, being an annual, may be plowed up and harrowed before the seeds come up in the spring. It is a legume and does not probably require nitrogen except during the early stages of growth.

MIXING A FORMULA TO ORDER AT THE FACTORY.

Joseph F. Linder, Dublin, Ga.—I copied Formula No. 1 for corn on old worn uplands and No. 2 for cotton on as above. From Constitution February 15, 1904 and carried them to guano factory in Dublin to have them put up by formula, but could not. They said they had to record every ton made and they would not be permitted to make that for me. What ought I to pay for No. 1 and 2 per ton. They said the guano I got from them was acid phosphate, 14 per 1,400 cotton meal, 500; kainit, 100, and called it 10-2-2.

How much of that 10-2-2 ought I put on old worn upland per acre for good resuls for corn and for cotton? I would have bought the ingredients to make Formula No. 1 and 2 and mixed them myself, but could not get the meal.

Answer—Why did you not buy the ingredients of the factory and then have it to simply run them through their mixer. I know no law to prevent them from doing that much. But, why did you not buy the ingredients that go to make up the formulas and mix them at home? The factory perhaps did not care to mix them for you, but would prefer to sell the already mixed goods at a price that would allow them $3 or $4 per ton for mixing. If he told you that 1,400 pounds of 14 per cent acid phosphate, 500 pounds cotton seed meal and 100 pounds of kainit would analyze 10-2-2 he was in error. It would analyze about 10.40-1.75-1.00, a considerably lower grade, and which you should be able to make at a cost of not more than $18 per ton, doing your own mixing (and applying 400 or 500 pounds per acre. If it were really 10-2-2 goods (which it is not) it would do fairly well, using about 600 pounds per acre on cotton. It is not at all well balanced for corn (even at 10-2-2) but should have at least 100 pounds of cotton seed meal mixed with each 200 pound sack. The potash is about right for corn. Then apply not over 300 pounds per acre on corn.

(1) GREEN C. SEED ON A FERTILIZER. (2) PRICE of FERTILIZERS. (3) FERTILIZING CORN. (4) NITRATE ON COTTON.

R. J. Wade, Howelton, S. C.—First, I have a lot of green cotton seed of which I am using under my cotton at the rate of ten bushels per acre, with 200 pounds of 13 per cent acid, 100 pounds of kainit, 60 pounds of 8-2½-2—a finished guano. Is this a good manure or not?

2. The 8.2½ cost me $21.85 per ton. Is that two much for it or not?

3. I want to use 150 pounds of 8-2½-2 per acre under my corn. Is that a fair manuring?

4. I would like to use some nitrate of soda under my cotton. Please advise how much per acre, when and how to use it.

5. How late out in the year can nitrate of soda be applied to small grain?

6. 13 per cent acid cost me $13.80 per ton, kainit $15.70, payable in the fall. Are these prices extortionate? If so, what is a reasonable time price on such goods?

Answer—You say "I am a reader of your paper and of the farmers' department especially." If so it is strange that you have not repeatedly read my advice not to use cotton seed direct as a fertilizer; that a ton of cotton seed contains no more plant food than 800 pounds of cotton seed meal, and yet you can exchange a ton of seed for nearly or quite twice 800 pounds of meal. If you insist on using the cotton seed and thus losing the value of the 40 gallons of oil contained in a ton (which is not plant food) then you should have read in the editorial of February 15 that 2½ pounds of cotton seed may be substituted for each pound of cotton meal in any one of the formulas published in that same editorial. The ten bushels of seed would be first about an equivalent for 120 pounds of cotton meal and would do very well with 200 pounds of 13 per cent acid and 100 pounds kainit. That makes it complete. Your 8-2.50-2 guano is all right already and needs nothing.

2. You could (in Atlanta) buy the ingredients and make a ton of 8-2.50-2 for not over $18 or $19 cash.

(3) One hundred and fifty pounds of 8-2.50-2 with 40 pounds cotton seed meal would be a good manuring for corn. (See Formula No. 1.) (4). As frequently advised apply about 20 or 25 pounds of nitrate per acre with the planting seed, or on top of the covered seed, after having bedded on the previously discussed formula. Nitrate is no better than cotton seed meal except in the fact that it is at once available. If you put the right quantity of cotton seed meal in the ground before planting and a little nitrate at planting no further application is advisable.

(5) It may be applied when the oats are getting into boot for test results. Later it will still benefit the oats, but not so much.

6. Not extortionate but very moderate, or would be in Atlanta, Ga.

INTERCULTURE NITRATING.

Harrold Chandler, Wedgefield, S. C.—I am using Formula No. 2 in mixing my guanos for my cotton crop and I want to use 100 pounds of nitrate soda in addition, and want to make two aplications of it, to put 25 pounds in the drill with the seed at planting and 75 pounds later. Is that advisable, or would it be best to make the 100 pounds in one application late in the spring? And can you tell me whether I can get a cotton planter that sows the seed and distributes guano at same time, and where is such a machine made, and if it does good work?

You will oblige me very much for the above information in next issue of The Constitution, as I am anxious to get such a cotton planter, so as to sow some guano or soda down with my seed at planting time.

Answer—Unless you prepare to apply quite a liberal amount of Formula No. 2 per acre (over 500 pounds) 100 pounds of nitrate of soda would be too much for one acre. My practice is to apply about 500 to 600 pounds of Formula No. 2 and put about 20 pounds of nitrate in the furrow with the seed at planting time, or on top of the seed furrow within a few days after planting. One hundred pounds per acre is the outside limit at any one time. My opinion is that 20 or 30 pounds per acre, at or immediately after planting is the most judicious mode of applying nitrate to cotton, after having properly fertilized before planting with a proper nitrogenous manure such as Formula No. 2.

(1) LICE ON CATTLE. (2) DRY STABLE MANURE.

Thomas H. Shepard, Dadeville, Ala.—Will you (1) please give me a remedy for lice on cattle? (2) I have some dry stable manure. Would you throw it out of stable and let it rot or pen it up with cow lot manure, which is wet, or use it dry? I want to use it under corn. Any advice will be gladly received.

Answer—(1) A very simple remedy for lice on cattle, horses and hogs is kerosene oil, or better, the kerosene emulsion. Pour a few cupfuls of the oil in a common pail half filled with water. With an ordinary currycomb stir the water and oil every time you dip it in and curry it into the hair of the infested animal. A dead sure remedy: Boil one pound of Stavesacre seeds in 2 1-2 gallons of water for one hour. Let it simmer another hour. When cool fill up to the original quantity with cold water and rub some of it well into the skin and hair. But you must thoroughly clean up the infested quarters of the animal if you would get rid of the lice entirely.

(2) I would haul out the dry manure and put it into the furrows and bed or list on it at once. It is too late to undertake to "rot" it in time for corn.

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Room: 801 English-American Building.

BRUCE & CO.
COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.
Kimball House. 'Phone 3634.

See Thursday's Constitution for the Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—An experienced male stenographer who can take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately; must write a good hand and have some knowledge of bookkeeping. In making application submit specimen of handwriting and work on machine. State salary desired and give references. Address Stenographer No. 1, care Constitution.

WANTED—A first-class druggist, competent to manage business. Address P. O. Box 82, Athens, Ga.

WANTED—300 white teachers for fall positions. Interstate Teachers' Bureau, 74 N. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—An office boy. Apply Southern Engraving Co., Second floor Constitution building.

WANTED—Teachers immediately for positions now open in best southern schools. Two offices; sheet of instructions; personal recommendation. The Southern Teachers' Agency, Barnwell, S. C.

A GOOD POSITION is always open for a competent man. His difficulty is to find it. We have openings for high-grade men in all capacities—salesmen, executive, technical and clerical—paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. Write for plan and booklet. HAPGOODS (Inc.) Pennsylvania bldg., 1501 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Offices in New York, Chicago and 12 other cities.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; splendid chance now. Board, tools and scholarship included in our offer. Few weeks completes. Graduates in demand. Originators of this method. Write for particulars. Moler Barber College, New Orleans, La.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

EARN while you learn—Shorthand taught by mail by reporter of fifteen years' experience; typewriter furnished. W. C. Massey, 1001 Prudential bldg, Atlanta. tf

WANTED—Housekeeper; first-class, competent working woman; don't apply unless you want to work and can be kind and patient with children. Good pay. First-class references required. Apply between 12:30 and 2 Monday. 158 Highland ave.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—5 lady solicitors of ability and acquaintance to get members for the best fraternity in south. Compensation liberal to right parties. Address P. O. Box 139 for conference.

LADIES make big money during spare moments. Write to Margaret Moore, Kokomo, Ind, for particulars.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Traveling man to handle our wire fence as a side line. Good commission. Address Ornamental Iron and Wire Co., Inc., Portsmouth, Va.

WE NEED 20 first-class map salesmen to handle a magnificent line of New Government Survey Maps. Splendid proposition to right parties; state experience. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED salesmen to carry the best line of knee pants made as a side line. Fall samples ready April 15. Junior Clothing Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS wanted for good money-making proposition; exclusive territory. For particulars, write H. H. H. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

INFORMATION WANTED.

HAVE you used Dr. Thatcher's Liver and Blood Syrup and been benefited? If so, it is to your interest to communicate with us immediately. Box 435, Atlanta, Ga.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WRITE to us for everything you need in books, stationery, office supplies and games and you will receive prompt attention and best prices. Buehl Book Co., 69 Whitehall.

SAFES AND VAULTS.

ALL makes bought, sold, exchanged. Largest stock; best terms; exclusive dealers Yorks safes and vaults. Vault fixtures. Fielder & Allen Co., Peachtree.

FOUND.

A PURSE of $50 will get better results at Gate City Furniture Company, 118 Whitehall street. H. H. Tucker, Prese.

RESTAURANTS.

WHEN in town, get your meals at J. O. Pitts' restaurant, nearest place to depot. 15 S. Pryor st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW and old machines for sale and rent, repairs, needles, supplies for all machines. Domestic Sewing Machine Agency, 89 N. Pryor st. S. 'phone 2090.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

FOR the cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette habits. Indorsed and adopted by U. S. Government. For information address 591 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

FOR $1 12 Heflin, 12 Klondike, 12 Excelsior and 12 Rough Rider, post paid. C. J. Roden, 130 Marietta st., Atlanta.

WATCHES REPAIRED.

WANTED—All your fine watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Work done promptly and guaranteed. Charles A. Green, 2 South Broad st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES.

FOUR 9-foot wall cases, five plate glass counter cases. Charles W. Crankshaw, diamond merchant and jeweler, Century building, on the viaduct.

WOOD AND COAL.

$5.50 PER TON—Best Jellico coal. Will sell for next few days at above price. Henry Meinert, 516 Marietta st. 'Phones 1787.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES & REPAIRS

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Co.

MARBLE AND GRANITE.

20 PER CENT discount on all monuments in stock. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, Hunter st. and Piedmont ave., opposite capitol.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST-RATE Macon firm desires to represent in Macon a good fire insurance company. Any good company wishing satisfactory representation will please apply to Forrest Adair, Century bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A man of ability and good address, with small means, to handle this state, with one of the greatest money makers of this age. It sells itself. Has the indorsement of the officials of this city; and all others who have seen it. Some of the most influential people in the city have it in use. Call on T. J. Halstead at Chief Ball's office during the day. Gelder hotel at night.

YOU can find no better medium of profitable investment than is offered by the guaranteed 8 per cent installment bonds of the Southern Guarantee Loan Company, Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. We refer to The Constitution and all Atlanta banks. Inquire for particulars.

WANTED—A partner to enter a mail order business—requiring small capital; large profits. Address 77 1-2 Peachtree street, Room 2.

HANDSOME half-tones made on short notice by the Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, 2nd floor Constitution bldg.

FOR SALE—First-class drug store, about three thousand dollar stock; sell on account sickness. J. F. Pattillo, Huntsville, Ala.

WANTED—5 successful fraternal workers in the city of Atlanta for best order known. No death assessment insurance. Compensation liberal. Address P. O. Box 139 for conference.

FOR SALE—$1,000 stock of small incorporated company, paying 50 per cent. Box 50, care Constitution.

WILL pay 25 per cent for $1,000. Secured by good paper. Box 10, care Constitution.

BEFORE placing your contract for plumbing, see Joe Oglesby, 35 S. Forsyth st. Superior work; prices right. 'Phones Bell 4225. Stan. 188.

A POSTAL CARD sent to W. D. Beatie, 209-10 Equitable bldg., Atlanta, Ga., will bring a copy of The Atlanta Real Estate News, containing the most liberal real estate offer ever made. Mail it today.

PERSONAL.

DR. WITHERS' Magic Liniment cured Mrs. Chamberlain, 149 Simpson, of rheumatism. Samples free. Moneta Medicine Co., Austell building

INVIGORATING AND REFRESHING.
5c COCO NOLA. 5c
At all Fountains.

"HELLO! BILL. WHAT IS KIOLA? IT IS THE BEST DRINK ON EARTH."

WE are headquarters in Atlanta for making all kinds of newspaper cuts, such as zinc etchings and half-tones. All work guaranteed to be as represented. Address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., 2nd floor Constitution bldg.

ALL who are suffering from any chronic disease should call or write Dr. J. Newton Hathaway, 33 Inman bldg., Atlanta, Ga., who will make an examination free of charge.

ARE YOU handicapped by some stubborn chronic disease? If so, call on Dr. J. Newton Hathaway, 33 Inman bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for free consultation or write for self-examination blank.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly-married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SAVE your White Swan laundry lists; they are valuable. Ask the man on the wagon, or 'phone 574 for information.

LADIES' COLUMN.

$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

Ladies wanting work; competent to handle a proposition requiring intelligence, neatness and energy, should consult Capital City Bus. Agcy. 1021 Empire Bldg.

THE NO. 9 Wheeler & Wilson is rapid, light running and noiseless; one-third faster than any other. Office 71 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 480.

PALMISTRY.

SWANHILD, world-famed, scientific Palmist; exponent of the occult forces of nature, mystified are they who call on this gifted woman; no matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you; everything private and confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 26 E. Ellis street.

MME. DEL REY, psychic palmist, advises on love, family business affairs, law suits, changes, etc. Readings this week for half price. 77 Farlie st., around corner west from Carnegie library.

MEDICAL.

For Mental, For Physical Refreshment,
DRINK COCA NOLA.
5c At All Founts. 5c.

DR. WITHERS' Magic Liniment instantly cures all aches and pains. Sample bottle free. Moneta Medicine Co., Austell building.

REV. DR. PARKER'S vitilizing tablets for nervous, weak men and women. Indigestion, etc. 305 Peters St., Atlanta.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and obstructions. Trial box by mail 50c. Frank Edmondson & Bro., Mfg. Chemists, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. tf

HAVE you used Dr. Thatcher's Liver and Blood Syrup and been benefited? If so it is to your interest to communicate with us immediately. Box 435, Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON MILL HELP WANTED.

New mill, with modern improvements.
Best and most modern machinery.
Highest pay—steady work.
Healthiest climate in the south.
Best light and well heated.
Driven by electricity.
Made comfortable in summer.
By use of new cooling devices.
Apply
FULTON BAG AND COTTON MILLS,
Atlanta, Ga.

PLUMBING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 40 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192. All new work guaranteed for one year.

FOR PLUMBING 'phone 3597. A. B. Kenyon, 88½ N. Broad. Estimates given. Work guaranteed.

SMITH PLUMBING CO., 1[illegible] S. Forsyth; Stand. 'phone 1618; Bell 1853. Patronage solicited. Prompt attention.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

NO. 6 and No. 2 Remingtons, Smiths, Underwoods, Blicks, Yosts, Densmores knocked out by the No. 6 Williams. Sacrifice prices. Hardin Co.

OLIVER Standard Visible Typewriter. All other makes bought, sold and exchanged. Typewriters repaired, work guaranteed. Largest dealers, best terms. Fielder & Allen Co., Peachtree.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR THE BEST IN PRINTING SEE J. P. CARR PRINTING CO., 43 SO. BROAD ST. WE GET YOUR WORK OUT PROMPTLY. BOTH PHONES. WEDDING INVITATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

SEND orders for commercial printing to F. P. Gaffney, 23½ W. Alabama st., successor Carlton Printing Co. 'Phone 3642.

Wake Up ! ! ! !



When you are in need of anything don't tell your troubles to a "cop." They have "troubles of their own." Simply put a small "ad" in the



"Want" Columns of The Atlanta Constitution

And You Will Get What You Desire.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business, forty-eight principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell bldg.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1 2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call. S. W. Carson, 6 1-2 South Broad.

QUICK LOANS at low rates on property anywhere convenient to Atlanta. W. P. Pattillo, second floor Gould building.

SPECIAL home money to loan at 5 per cent in sums to suit without delay. R. M. Gann. 328 Empire.

ATLANTA Banking and Savings Co., 216 Century building, buys purchase money notes. Loans on real estate.

WEYMAN & CONNORS 827 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 E. Alabama street.

I HAVE $2,000, $2,500 and $4,000 of local money to loan on city real estate. G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad st.

NOTES and mortgages negotiated on property in or near city. Call for terms. S. B. Turman, 16 S. Broad st.

R. C. DESAUSSURE.
ROOM 46 INMAN BUILDING.
REAL ESTATE LOANS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS made promptly at low rate of interest. Charles Herman, 202-3 Temple Court.

WE BUY NOTES and make loans without delay on approved collateral or satisfactory indorsement. Oscar & Chas. A. Davis, 15 Edgewood ave. Bell 'phone 603.

TIN AND METAL WORK

TIN and sheet metal work roofing and repairing. Prompt attention. Call C. A. Gouge, 83 N. Pryor st. Bell 1451.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

OPEN all night; 'phone 140. Try our ice cream sandwiches, 3 for 5c. Hammack's Pharmacy, 2 Peachtree, on the viaduct.

WE FILL prescriptions with fresh drugs at the right price; sent for and delivered promptly. Both 'phones. DeLamater-Lawrence Drug Co., Equitable bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]LLIPS & CREW CO.—37-39 Peachtree st.—Mail orders for sheet music and musical instruments are filed the day received, and every order from a single violin string to grand piano receives careful attention. We invite your patronage for anything in the music line and promise prompt, courteous attention.

WM. WILSON—FRESCO ARTIST.

Decorations from most elaborate fresco to plain tinting. Colored designs submitted on churches, court houses, theaters, residences, banks, etc. Out of town work a specialty. Surety Co's. bond on all work. Bell 'phone 4364. 201-2-3 Gould Bldg. Atlanta.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OFFICE EQUIPMENTS complete, sectional bookcases, filing cabinets, desks, chairs, blank books, stationery; catalogue free. Fielder & Allen Co., office outfitters, Peachtree.

HATS CLEANED.

OLD HATS made new, 35c up. Latest styles. Out-of-town orders solicited. Acme Hatters, 29½ Marietta st.

WALL PAPER.

THE WHITE WALL PAPER CO., the leading imported and domestic wall paper dealers. 69 N. Pryor, Y. M. C. A. building.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

BROWN, McKINLEY CO., 27½ E. Alabama street. Interior and finishing on hard wood floors, etc. Pictorial signs, scenes and sketches our specialty. Bell 'phone 4236.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

$110 FOR OUR "Special" hand-made top buggy. The best value ever offered in a vehicle. John M. Smith, 120 Auburn avenue.

EDUCATIONAL

BOYS prepared for "Tech" college, West Point and Annapolis, by Prof. J. A. Richardson. School 26 Houston St.

SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS, field seeds, asparagus roots, sweet peas, fertilizers, grass seeds. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor street.

FURNITURE.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for second-hand furniture. Bargains in furniture at 102 S. Forsyth st. Bell 'phone 3559. C. C. Mason.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 N. Forsyth st. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

A SNAP—$60 highly polished desk and chair for $30; quick. 56 North Broad street. P. H. Snook Furniture Co.

FANCY canned goods season is far advanced for these goods, and they must go. See us for prices. F. C. Wilkerson & Bro., 77 Peachtree street.

THE CHEAPEST place in Georgia to buy furniture, rugs, etc., is at Robison's. 18 E. Hunter

SPECIAL—SPECIAL, at $175 solid mahogany buffet sideboard, $70, used one month; quick. P. H. Snook Fur. Co.

CHOICE meats always. Powell & Karr, 229 Marietta street. 'Phones B. 4258; S. 2134.

THE furniture we sell is second-hand, but you can't tell the difference except in price—a saving to you of 100 per cent. Atlanta Wreckage Co., 37 W. Mitchell.

FOR SALE—Gas stoves, in perfect condition, guaranteed to do good work, $5 to $10; $1 cash and 50c per week. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 Marietta st.

GREAT SNAP—$120 set encyclopedia, only $15; pictorial Palestine in Moorish, morocco and gilt; cost $50, only $10. P. H. Snook Furniture Co.

PARTIES wishing cuts for catalogue and high-class printing can find them in our establishment. We make the finest halftones and zinc etchings. For prices and further information address Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

'PHONE 4199 for kiln-dried blocks for stove wood and kindling purposes. R. & B Blocks, wood and coal, 884 Marietta street.

FINE lot of South Georgia framing, flooring and ceiling. Shingles cheap. M. D. Dobbs Lumber Co. 62 W. Hunter St. cor Madison. Bell 'phone 532.

ANTIQUE mahogany sofa, $12. Robison, 18 E. Hunter st.

$50 SOLID WALNUT sideboard, $25. Robison, 18 E. Hunter st.

GET PRICES anywhere else on furniture, come to us, and we will beat them. Robison, 18 E. Hunter.

'PHONE 1920—56 N. Broad street—if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

REDUCED prices on all carriages to make room for spring stock. The Finley Carriage Co.

SMALL quantity pure, home-made, open kettle, rendered lard. Something fine. Wilkerson & Bro., 77 Peachtree street

SAVE money by buying your furniture and stoves from C. H. Mason; cash or credit. 6 and 8 W. Mitchell.

WE ARE especially prepared to make newspaper cuts. In order that a halftone may show up well in the newspaper it must be made especially for printing of that character. Our newspaper halftones receive the highest praise by publishers generally. For price and further information address the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

FINE western meats—Kansas City white Pekin duck, blue ribbon celery, fancy head lettuce and Florida strawberries. Wilkerson & Bro., 77 Peachtree

FOR SALE—Woodworking machines and iron machine tools new and second-hand. Richards Machine Co., 64 S. Forsyth.

OUT-OF-TOWN customers use our long distance phone 1920 or quick mail order service if you wish to save big money on furniture, rugs, mattings, draperies, office desks, chairs and tables; quick response; prompt shipment. P. H. Snook Furniture Co.

HASTINGS' finest mixed sweet peas; plant now and get one of the cash prizes offered for 1904. H. G. Hastings & Co., 35 Marietta st.

BURNT wood apparatus and supplies; complete stock; lowest possible price. Delbridge & Rice, 95 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE—Latest model 1904 Oldsmobile; an automobile bargain. L. E. Faine, 91 N. Pryor.

COTTON seed hulls, bulk or sacked; flour, corn, oats and hay, car lots, constantly on hand. Sou. Flour and Grain Co., 612 Peters bldg., Tel. 393.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

LARGE, well equipped furnished hotel in business part of Atlanta; large patronage. Will sell or exchange for city or farm property; long lease. "P." 923 Century bldg.

Contents at 30 Hood St. at Auction.

TUESDAY, March 15, at 10 a. m., on account of breaking up housekeeping, will sell to the highest bidder, bed room suits, parlor suits, sideboard, dining table, chairs, rockers, carpets, rugs, matting, refrigerator, gas stove, china, glassware and silverware, top buggy, and horse and buggy. LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

"Boley, the Peachtree Jeweler,"

"BOLEY, the Peachtree Jeweler," are the magic words that stand for everything that is first-class in repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. Watches that will keep time for sale. 99 Peachtree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
COCA NOLA 5c.
At all Founts, 5c.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING GO TO PRUDENTIAL RESTAURANT. B. VIGNAUX, MANAGER.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO., second floor, Constitution building, Atlanta, conducts the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

DO you use good printing? It's the kind we furnish. C. L. W. Printing Co., 313 Kiser. Bell 4444. No mail orders.

WE will apply at next meeting of council for wholesale malt and liquor license at 51 S. Broad st. B. Clein & Co.

HAVING secured the services of experienced white packers we will pack and ship your furniture in best condition and at lowest prices. Robison, 18 E. Hunter.

FINE lot of South Georgia framing, flooring and ceiling. Shingles cheap. M. D. Dobbs Lumber Co., 62 W. Hunter st., cor Madison. Bell 'phone 532.

M. GREER, THE UPSTAIRS JEWELER. PEARLS AND PEARL WORK A SPECIALTY, 414 CENTURY BLDG.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making halftones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

"A DRINK FOR ALL SEASONS,"
COCA NOLA,
5c At All Founts. 5c.

WANTED—BOARD.

YOUNG MAN, sober and quiet, wants room and board on Highland ave. Address Regnaws, Box 834.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

I WISH to give up lease on a very desirable cottage, partly furnished, on 14th st. Phone 2181 north.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad st.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Four connecting rooms, with nice family; close in. Standard 'phone No. 862.

STORAGE.

MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co. Pack, store and move h. h. goods, pianos. 5 S. Broad st., 'Phone 164 Bell.

CATHCART'S STORAGE and Transfer Co. moves, packs, stores and ships household goods of every description. Standard 'phone 164. Bell 1450. 39 N. Forsyth (Prudential).

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, ETC.

REDUCED prices on all carriages to make room for spring stock. The Finley Carriage Co.

FOR SALE—CHICKENS, EGGS.

EGGS for setting from all the standard breeds. H. G. Hastings & Co., 35 Marietta st.

TAILORING.

WE are making $27.50 and $30 suits to order, the same as you would pay $40 and $50. Gross Tailoring Co., 140 Peachtree st.

SHOE REPAIRING.

BEST oak tanned leather used for heels and half soles, sewed $1. 19½ S. Broad and 110½ Whitehall. G. W. Beavers.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY

OUR FRIENDS THAT AFTER

FEBRUARY 10

WE WILL

OCCUPY OUR NEW HEADQUARTERS

NO 5 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

BELL 'PHONE 164.
WE HAVE LEASED
THIS STORE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS
AND WILL TRY
TO MAINTAIN A
HIGH STANDARD OF SERVICE
IN OUR RESPECTIVE
LINES.

SAUNDERS & MORRIS.

B. F. STOCKTON, PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, 24 S. PRYOR ST., PHONES 161.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A. J. WEST & CO., improved and vacant property, all sizes, locations and prices. 'Phone 1754. Century building.

W. M. SCOTT & CO., real estate bargains. If you want to buy or sell it will pay you to interview us. 72 North Broad street. Bell 3526 or Standard 835.

NICE 6-room house, lot 40x150 feet; close in; south side, $1,350; will rent at $15 month. This is a great bargain for home or investment. P. O. Box 261.

READ AND BE CONVINCED—No. 262 East Georgia avenue. Five-room cottage, large hall and pantry, just newly papered and painted throughout; nickle-plate plumbing, porcelain bath, cabinet tile mantles; lot 47x140 to alley. If you want a home go and see it now; at only $2,500. Terms easy. J. M. Bishop, 514 Empire building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME—Will sell or exchange for Atlanta home same value, $3,500, our beautiful country home at Duluth, Ga., ¼ mile depot, fronting railway and Peachtree road; house 7 rooms, nice outbuildings, beautiful oak grove, fine fruits, apples, peaches, pears, plums and berries, 32 acres land, 18 acres cultivated, 12 acres in woods; to be admired on sight; only 25 miles from Atlanta. W. R. Respess, room 17 Brown building, Atlanta, Ga.

W. R. Respess, Real Estate, 17 Brown Bldg., Pryor and Wall Sts.

$3,000—Vacant lot, between the Peachtrees, close in, a perfect beauty.

$35 per acre—Peachtree road farm, 8 miles out, nice improvements. Near Ashville, N. C., magnificent home, 200 acres, fine improvements, to exchange for Atlanta property, $10,000.

$3,000—Beautiful country home, 25 miles north of Atlanta, on Southern R. R., 1,200 feet of depot, 32 acres, fine fruits.

$1,500—Fine railroad front on Southern railway, near city limits, 200 by 600 feet, a bargain.

Call on or write W. R. Respess for bargains and good investments.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Stock of goods in our store at Garnett, Screven county, Georgia, consisting of groceries, shoes, dry goods and other articles usually found in a country store. This company employs about 200 men in its logging and rafting departments, besides there is a good trade with the surrounding country. Last year the store made $4,800; annual sales about $30,000, which can be easily increased. We wish to sell the stock and rent the store to some reliable party. Stock now in store about $4,000. For particulars address THE MILL-HAVEN COMPANY, Savannah, Ga.

SOME REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

$4,500 BUYS 260-acre farm near $40,000 oil and gin plant; joins city limits of Fayetteville, Ga.; fronts R. R.; 2 tenant houses; 130 under plow; level and fine farm for corn, cotton, potatoes and an ideal peach farm; will exchange for Atlanta property; terms easy. W. A. Humphries & Co., 417 Empire, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, ROCKDALE COUNTY.—After four weeks' notice pursuant to Section 2546 of the Civil Code of Georgia, a petition of which a true copy is subjoined, will be presented to the Honorable L. S. Roan, Judge of the Superior Court, at the court house in Conyers, Rockdale county, during the April term of said court, which convenes on the 4th day of April, 1904.

Guardian for Willie P., Lucy E. and Henry H. Green, minors.

MRS. CYLDE G. O'KELLEY,

GEORGIA, ROCKDALE COUNTY.—To the Honorable L. S. Roan, Judge of the Superior Court for said county:

The petition of Mrs. Clyde G. O'Kelley respectfully shows,

1. That she is the mother and natural guardian, as well as the duly appointed guardian in said county, of her following children, to-wit: Willie P. Green, Lucy E. Green and Henry H. Green, whose ages are, respectively, 15 years, 13 years and 11 years.

2. That she, as their said guardian, desires to sell at private sale for reinvestment, the following property, the same being a part of the estate of her said wards, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 75 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being the eastern part of lot number 91 of the plat of the Equitable Land Company property as sold March 27, 1895, commencing on the western side of Central avenue (formerly Loyd street) at a point 281 feet north of Dodd avenue, and running thence north along the west side of Central avenue 50 feet to lot number 90, thence west along the line of lot number 90 a distance of 87 feet, more or less, to an established fence, thence south 50 feet to the line of lot number 92, and thence east along the line of lot number 92 a distance of 87 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

3. Said tract of land is unimproved and yields no income, being subject to annual taxes of about $10 to $12, and is, therefore, expensive to keep, and it is desired to reinvest in property yielding an income situated in the county of the residence of said guardian and her wards, and these are the reasons for the sale petitioned for.

4. Petitioner desires to reinvest the proceeds of said sale in certain improved lands yielding an income in the city of Conyers, Rockdale county, Georgia, to-wit: Two-thirds of an acre, more or less, known as being a part of the T. D. O'Kelley home place and bounded as follows: At the south by G. H. Hull, on the west by Academy street, north by Scott avenue, and east by T. D. O'Kelley, on which there is a single story five-room frame building renting for $3.50 per month.

5. Petitioner shows that notice of her intention to make this application has been published once a week for four weeks as required by law in Rockdale and Fulton counties.

6. Petitioner further avers that she has on hand as such guardian $700 (seven hundred dollars) cash in hand, which she desires to invest in lands and tenements and for improvements of the same described in fourth paragraph of this petition, under and by virtue of Section 8432 of the Civil Code of Georgia. MRS. CLYDE G. O'KELLEY, Guardian.

GEORGIA, ROCKDALE COUNTY.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Mrs. Clyde G. O'Kelley, who on oath says that the statements contained in foregoing petition are true. MRS. CLYDE G. O'KELLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this February 22, 1904.

L. H. SIGMAN, C. S. C.



ATLANTA has no schemeville or Cheatem street. Real Estate in ATLANTA has always shown good profits and healthy returns. For $4,500 we can show you a piece of investment property renting for $648 a year, in first-class condition, good renting section. Owner wants to sell.

S. B. TURMAN & CO.,

Cor. Broad and Alabama Sts.

Phone 674.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

I HAVE more small farms near Atlanta for sale, exchange or rent than any other agent in the city. If you wish to buy call soon. D. Morrison, 51 E. Hunter street.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Under an order of the court of bankruptcy passed March 10, 1904, sealed bids will be received upon the merchandise, including stock, fixtures, accounts and lease, of the Dixie Supply Company, contained at No. 124 Peachtree street. Bids to be received by Henry Hull, receiver, 416 Peters building, and to be opened in the office of the referee in bankruptcy March 18, 1904, at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms cash. Inspection of the stock, etc., can be had upon application to the receiver.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.

Real Estate and Fire Insurance. Bell 'Phone 2438, 5 South Broad

$1,500 SPOT CASH will buy a lovely lot on one of the best blocks on Washington street. Now listen, the owner will lend you money to build you a nice house at 7 per cent interest. Don't delay for these lots are offered at prices that will cause them to change ownership.

$4,250—This price will but a handsome Two-story House, West End, lot 50x190, shaded. The house is brand new, built by skilled white labor, and is most pleasing in design. Think of it; summer time is coming and you will be sorry you missed a place with so many superior advantages.

$3,250—Ideal Two-Story 8-Room House, finished street, near Grant park, heated with furnace, tin roof, and a pleasant little home. Easy terms can be given to a good moral risk.

$2,400—For a home on good paved street one block from Whitehall, paying $250 per year. This is white tenants and 10 per cent interest.

Owners having property to sell list with us. With Mr. C. B. Andrews to aid us selling we can promise you good results.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the arrival and departure of passenger trains of the following roads, union depot, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive Daily From—		Depart Daily To—	
Savannah	7 35 am	Macon	1 40 am
Macon	11 25 am	Savannah	7 50 am
Savannah	7 55 pm	Macon	4 00 pm
Macon	7 03 pm	Savannah	9 00 pm
		Macon	10 20 am
Suburban Trains: Daily, except Sunday		Suburban Trains: Daily, except Sunday	
Jonesboro	6 20 am	Jonesboro	6 25 am
Jonesboro	8 20 am	Jonesboro	12 20 pm
Jonesboro	2 15 pm	Jonesboro	3 30 pm
Jonesboro	5 45 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
Sunday Only:		Sunday Only:	
Jonesboro	8 55 am	Hapeville	9 00 am
Hapeville	10 45 am	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Nashville	7 30 am	Nashville	8 25 am
Marietta	8 35 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
Chicago	10 12 am	Chattanooga	4 30 pm
Chattanooga	11 45 am	Marietta	5 30 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Chicago	7 03 pm
Nashville	7 27 pm	Nashville	8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
LaGrange	8 20 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	12 55 pm
*Selma	10 40 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
*Montgomery	7 35 pm	LaGrange	5 30 pm
*Selma	11 40 pm	Montgomery	11 15 pm
Suburban Trains:		Suburban Trains:	
College Park	8 00 am	College Park	6 00 am
College Park	10 00 am	College Park	8 30 am
College Park	2 05 pm	College Park	12 15 pm
College Park	4 00 pm	College Park	2 40 pm
College Park	5 50 pm	College Park	4 45 pm
College Park	8 00 pm	College Park	6 05 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk	7 30 am	Norfolk	8 00 pm
New York	3 55 pm	Clinton, S. C.	7 40 am
Clinton, S. C.	8 20 pm	New York	12 00 n'n

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 55 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 35 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

3:40 A. M.—NO. 5 DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY. "Chicago and Florida Special" Solid vestibuled train. Through sleeping cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Columbus, Toledo and Indianapolis.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13 DAILY. Solid vestibule train. Pullmans to Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Columbus.

6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullmans to Birmingham and Kansas City; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m.

7:00 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY. Brunswick.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.

11:40 A. M.—NO. 6, DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY. "Chicago and Florida Special." Solid vestibuled train of Pullman Sleeping Cars, Club Car and dining car; arriving Jacksonville 9:30 p. m.; St. Augustine 10:35 p. m.

12:00 NOON—NO. 38 DAILY. Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Ar. Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:45 NOON—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:35 a. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 30 DAILY. Fort Valley.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY. Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:40 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

5:00 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. Sleeper to Cincinnati. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville. Ar. Chattanooga 10:05 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m.; Louisville 10:35 a. m.

5:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all stops. Arrives Anniston 9:30 p. m.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10:00 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

11:50 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick and St. Augustine; open 10:30 p. m. Dining car serves breakfast. Arrives Jacksonville 9:40 a. m.

12:00 NIGHT—NO. 36 DAILY. U. S. Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to New York, Richmond. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office: Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main; Depot 179 Main.

Clearance Sale.

The executor and executrixes of the Peter Lynch estate have just finished taking inventory of stock at No. 7 West Mitchell street. On account of a general overhauling and rebuilding of this store they will begin at once and sell for the next ninety days in single or job lots all goods on hand at cost, which consist of Boots, Shoes, Leather Harness, Crockeryware, Hardware, Tinware, Field and Garden Seeds, Garden and Field Tools. Other goods too numerous to mention. In the meantime they will continue the imported Wine and fine Liquor trade at 95 Whitehall street.

PETER LYNCH ESTATE.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta's Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

"old joe" whiskey

will never "play out"

It's getting older and older better and better

you'll be as safe using it ten years from now—as today.

sold everywhere buy it now

bluthenthal & bickart

"b & b"

atlanta.

A. SATZKY

TAILOR AND IMPORTER

My stock of spring and Summer Woolens consisting of all the latest novelties is now in.

37 N. Forsyth St., Prudential Bldg.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Sullivan Brighton's Atlanta Ga. Business College. Full business course, including stationery, thirty-five dollars.

Our new Budget system of Bookkeeping completed in 3 months. Catalogue free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and Business University ATLANTA, GA.

The leading Business School of the South. Enter now. Catalogue free. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., or L. W. Arnold, Vice-Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTING.

Wm. Lycett, Atlanta, Ga., Pioneer Teacher south, 20 years and more on Whitehall st. White China, Gold, Colors, Brushes, etc. Teachers supplied and taught to teach.

OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 20 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr., Sanders McDaniel, Hurh M. Dorsey, Arthur Heyman. DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law. Offices 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209 and 210 Kiser building. Long distance telephone, 520. Atlanta, Ga.

A. F. LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

Large corner lot on S. Forsyth St. at low figure, in location that is advancing.

Several fine manufacturing sites with Railroad facilities. For particulars call for Mr. H. L. Harralson.

A. F. LIEBMAN,

28 PEACHTREE STREET.

Cotton Seed Oil

And Gin Machinery.

Not In Any Combination or Trust.

Complete plants from 15 to 200 tons capacity. Special small plant for ginneries, cotton gins and complete ginning systems.

E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Wks. ATLANTA, GA.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We wish to announce our removal from 28 E. Alamaba street to our new building,

18-22-24 BUTLER ST

Cor. Georgia R. R.,

where we have more room and better facilities for handling business promptly. Your orders for anything in our line will be highly appreciated and have our prompt attention.

We wish to thank our friends and customers who have contributed so largely to our success and hope that we may continue to merit your confidence and patronage.

Write us or telephone for prices. Telephones No. 359.

W. S. Duncan & Co.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

MEN AND WOMEN. Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

WILL DO HONOR TO ST. PATRICK

Irish Will Celebrate Day Dedicated to Patron Saint.

The shamrock will blossom forth on coat lapels on Thursday, next, March 17, when the Irish everywhere will do honor to the memory of the good St. Patrick.

The services of the day will be held in St. Anthony chapel, in West End, and at night the Ancient Order of Hibernians will give a banquet at their hall, 55½ South Pryor street.

The programme committee appointed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which has practically completed its work, is composed of James J. Kelley, chairman; H. G. Keeney, John M. Corrigan, P. G. Keeney, T. W. Nealson, W. B. Manning, John B. Wheat, Thomas F. Hastings, E. P. Kenny, L. E. O'Keefe, H. T. Connally, John Doherty, John Fisher, James A. Wrigley and Frank Gillespie.

The services at St. Anthony chapel, West End, will begin at 9:30 o'clock, Thursday morning, and will be conducted by Rev. Father O. N. Jackson, who is the county chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The services will consist of mass to be sung by Father Jackson and a panegyric on St. Patrick by Rev. Father Hennessy. The music of the occasion will be furnished by Summers' orchestra. The church services will be public and all the Irish of Atlanta are extended a cordial invitation to be present and participate.

The banquet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be attended only by members of the order and members of the ladies' auxiliary. It will be held in the hall of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 55½ South Pryor street, Thursday night, and the programme of toasts and songs will be as follows:

"The Day We Celebrate"—Father O. N. Jackson, county chaplain.

Song, "The Girl I Left Behind Me"—J. B. Reynolds.

"The A. O. H."—Father Hennessey.

Song, Selected—Miss Alys O'Brien.

"Ireland—A Nation"—Thomas W. Nealson.

Song, Selected—James McWhirter.

"Irishmen in America"—John M. Corrigan.

Song, Selected—J. C. Lynch.

"The Irishman in American History"—L. E. O'Keefe.

Song, "Killarney"—Charles V. Lynch.

THE THEATERS.

The Grand.

Miss Amelia Bingham will present her annual production, which is, this season, the powerful drama, "Olympe," by Pierre Decourcelle, at the Grand tonight and Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 15. The new play is a far cry from the modern comedies of manner with which Miss Bingham's fame has been chiefly associated since her elevation to stellar honors, for it is a semi-historical romance of the time of Louis XV. It affords Miss Bingham a role in which she runs the gamut of the emotions, and shows that she can play the grande dame of the long past age as well as that of the present day.

Decourcelle concedes the inspiration for the play to the elder Dumas. The story hangs upon the love of Jacques Bannierre, a novice in the Jesuit cloister at Avignon, for Olympe de Cleve, a provincial actress of great beauty and talent. He is found occupied with a play book instead of his proper studies, and being confined in the meditation cell for this offense, he escapes and takes refuge in the green room of a near by theater. The leading man fails to put in an appearance for the performance and the young novice, who knows all the lines of the classic drama to be performed, is pressed into service. He now plunges hopelessly in love with Olympe and follows her about the country until he is tricked by political conspirators who wish to remove him from the vicinity of Olympe, into believing that she shares her favors with King Louis as well. Jacques surrenders himself as a deserter from the army and is shot just as Olympe reaches his side

As is well known, Miss Bingham invariably surrounds herself with the very best supporting company that can be gathered together, and in "Olympe" she will present four leading men in strong roles. Prominent in the cast are Harry Woodruff, the most distinguished of the younger American actors; Creston Clarke, whose name is a household word as a Shakesperean star; J. H. Gilmour, Frank Lander, Myron Calice, Louise Galloway, Ivy Troutman, Adelyn Wesley and some thirty others.

The Brothers Byrne will appear at the Grand Thursday night, presenting their successful pantomimic comedy entitled "Eight Bells," a production entirely original in every detail.

The Byrne brothers fairly excel their past efforts in the way of pantomimic work and have presented to the public one of the most enjoyable performances ever given. There is no reason to doubt it, that the Byrne brothers are today the cleverest pantomimic and acrobatic actors in this country and as inventors of intricate scenery, mechanical contrivances, pantomimic tricks and illusions they have no equal. "Eight Bells" is brimful of good things and there is no end of laugh producing effects

The Bijou.

"A Little Outcast," which will be produced at the Bijou tonight and all this week, is a decided departure from the usual style of drama and is marked by novelty in construction and remarkable magnificence in mounting. The story is built upon the vicissitudes of a young bank clerk, and passing in swift action from the stately mansions to the crime-infested districts of New York.

The play opens in the office of Mr. Harcourt, a wealthy broker, who is about to take his young clerk, Paul Weston, into the firm as junior partner. Weston has also the broker's sanction to a marriage with his pretty daughter, Madeline, whom he has just wedded in secret. But Mr. Harcourt's nephew, De Voe, a rejected suitor for Madeline's hand, discovers that, years before, Weston has served a term in prison for another man's crime. De Voe is present when a former cellmate recognizes Weston and with this "Red" Darby's aid, denounces him as a thief and a jail bird. Weston is utterly cast off by all his former friends, and becoming discouraged falls to the level of drunkards and reprobates, until in a sudden terrible situation, he realizes what he has become and his manhood asserts itself With the ever ready help of "Bob," a little newsboy, who has never deserted him, Weston wins his way out of his difficulties and the curtain falls on a happy home scene, with Weston's name clear, his enemies overthrown and Madeline his own again.

To those who are unacquainted with the criminal characters who abound in the lower part of the city this may seem an exaggerated and melodramatic offering. It is not. Its central motive is founded on facts and the realistic representations are literal reproductions of actual conditions. They are sensational; they are surprising; they are funny; they are unfamiliar, but they are there.

True S. James and Miss Anne Blancke interpret the principal roles, supported by a company of twenty others, who have made wide reputations in the dramatic field.

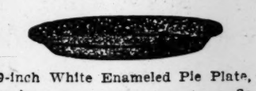
The scenic equipment is superb, over two tons of electrical appliances and 600 yards of silk being used in the great fire scene, while Madeline's boudoir is an exact reproduction of a private apartment in the town house of one of New York's social leaders.

SPECIAL SALE OF Blue and White Enameled Ware

Beginning today we place on special sale an immense lot of Blue and White and German White Enameled Ware that we have just recently received. This ware comes in white and a beautiful mottled blue color on outside and white inside. Our many friends appreciate the excellent values offered by this store in its various departments and as we make a specialty of Enameled Ware, we feel that this sale should bring many hundreds of housekeepers to our store this week to supply their wants in this line. The quality of our ware is well known. Those who have used it know its merits. We quote a few items below, call and see many others:



9-inch White Enameled July Cake Pans.. ....12c



9-inch White Enameled Pie Plate, each..... ... . 8c



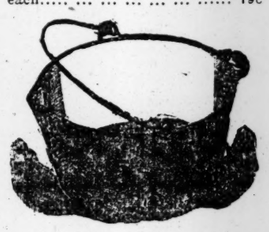
Enameled Cups.
Assortment No. 1, choice.. .. .. 5c
Assortment No. 2, choice.. .. ..10c
Assortment No. 3, choice.. ....15c



1-quart Graystone Enameled Pans, each..... ... ... 8c
2-quart Dresden Blue and White, each..... ... ...12c
3-quart Dresden Blue and White, each..... ... ...16c
4-quart Dresden Blue and White, each..... ... ... 19c



1½-quart Dresden Tea Pot.....29c
2-quart Dresden Tea Pot.. .. ..39c
3-quart Dresden Tea Pot.. ....49c
4-quart Dresden Tea Pot.. .. ..59c



5-quart Duchess Kettles, with covers, Dresden Blue and White....59c
7-quart Duchess Kettles, with covers, Dresden Blue and White..79c



1-quart Blue and White Heavy Seamless Sauce Pans.. .. ..29c
2-quart Blue and White Heavy Seamless Sauce Pans.. .. ..39c
3-quart Blue and White Heavy Seamless Sauce Pans.. .. ..49c
5-quart Blue and White Heavy Seamless Sauce Pans.. .. ..59c



1-quart Greystone Sauce Pans, each..... ... ...14c
2-quart Dresden Blue and White Sauce Pan..... ... ...29c
3-quart Dresden Blue and White Sauce Pan, each.. .. ..39c
4-quart Dresden Blue and White Sauce Pan.. .. ..49c



17-quart Dresden Blue and White Dish Pan..... ... ...79c
21-quart Dresden Blue and White Dish Pan..... ... ...89c

Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Stamps and Automobile Tickets.

Martin, Eberhardt & Zachry,

87 Whitehall Street.

Next in Order.

(From the New York Times.)

Right Rev. Leighton, D. D., bishop of Delaware, told the following story to some friends in town whom he was visiting recently:

"A young man came up to me one day with the remark, 'Bishop, I want you to marry me next Wednesday.'

"'All right, I'll marry you.'

"'Well, I want the church bell to ring.'

"'Yes, you can have the bell rung.'

"'Well, I want the organ to play.'

"'All right, you can have the organ.'

"'And I want everything else anybody ever had at a church wedding.'

"'You shall have it.'

"Well, the night came, the bell rang, the organ played, the church was crowded and everything went off as the young man wanted it. When the ceremony was over the young couple waited, instead of leaving the chancel. So I held out my hand, shook hands with the bride and then held my hand out to the groom. He had his hand deep in his trousers pocket, and as I stood with my hand out, he said, somewhat impatiently, and in a tone that could be heard all over the church:

"'I'm getting the money out just as fast as I can.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

POULTRY FENCE



36-inch, 30c per Rod
48-inch, 40c per Rod
60-inch, 50c per Rod
72-inch, 60c per Rod

10 rods in one roll. No order taken for less than 10 rods. This is not a cheap netting, but is a strong fence, reinforced every 12 inches.

ANDERSON HARDWARE CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

The 100-Payment Plan.

The system of selling Atlanta Real Estate on the 100 monthly payment plan has proven very popular; since January 1 of this year we have made sales on the plan aggregating over $100,000.

The idea appeals to you on its merit, it is simplicity itself—10 per cent of the purchase price in cash, balance in 100 payments, 7 per cent simple interest. In most instances the monthly payments are less than the rental.

NO. 276-278 FOUNDRY ST.—Double 6-room house, corner lot, house just completed, to rent at $14. Price $1,100; terms $100 cash, balance in 100 payments, $10 a month.

NO. 12-14 LESTER ST.—6-room house, just built to rent at $14. Price $1,000; terms $100 cash, balance in 100 payments of $9 a month.

NO. 25 GRAVES ST.—2-room house, rents $4. Price $350; terms $50 cash, balance in 100 payments of $3 a month.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR.



Like ships that pass in the night

golden opportunities for trade-getting go by the man who does not know how to advertise. We print ads that will make them drop anchor and tie up to you even if they have to go out of their way.

FOOTE & DAVIES CO.

The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts. 65 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

CAROLINA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.,

OLD ATLANTA & WEST POINT DEPOT,

ATLANTA, - - - - - - GEORCIA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LIME. OLD DOMINION PORTLAND CEMENT, ALABAMA. PORTLAND CEMENT, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, FIRE BRICK, HARD WALL PLASTER, ETC. . . . . .

We also make shipments from our warehouses at all Atlantic Ports and Gulf Ports, and no matter where you are located, we can serve you. We also make shipments direct from mills.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for the week ending March 12, 1904. Persons calling for same will please say "advertised" and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Fannie Almaters, Miss Cherry Anderson, Miss Carrie Anderson, Miss Sena Axley (3), Mrs Annie Adams, Mrs Emma Allen, Anna Arnold.

B—Miss Anna Eliza Byrd, Miss Maggie Brooks, Miss Bessie Busbin, Miss Elsie Beaty, Miss Annette J. Beaucroft, Minnie Brown, Mrs Mamie rown, Mrs S J Brown, Mrs Sallie Brightwell, Mrs Julius Berman, Mrs Jane Blackwell, Mrs Mattie Beck, Mrs Elizabeth Bell (2), Mrs J C Bridges, Mrs S R Byers, Mrs Sebie Brown, Mrs Ellie Bell.

C—Miss Willie Catton, Miss Carrie Camp, Miss Maud A Camp, Miss Maria Camp, Miss Nora Cain, Miss Mattie Caleb, Miss Annie F Clemons, Miss Rosy Cudger, Miss Lula Crown, Mrs Willie Canton, Mrs J B G Campbell, Mrs Annie Clark, Mrs M M Capley, Mrs Leonora Corley.

D—Miss Georgia Daniel, Miss Josephine Delter, Miss Rosie Dyson, Miss Mamie Denis, Cathern Douglas, Fannie Dewberry, Mrs W F Downing, Mrs R A Davis, Mrs L Donovan, Mrs Salina Davent.

E—Miss Allie Edward, Miss Blair English, Miss Queen Esther, Miss Mary Embry, Mrs Carrie Ebit, Mrs Lula Everett.

F—Miss Lula Flagg, Miss Sallie Flord

G—Miss Annie Lois Glenn, Miss Annie Graham, Miss Lucile Graham, Miss Hattie Glanton, Mrs Mattie Godrum, Mrs Gilliand, Mrs Calon Gibson, Mrs Mary Gordan.

H—Mrs Nannie Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Hogans, Miss Alice Henderson, Miss Mintory Helms, Miss Mary Hudson Miss Carrie Hunnicutt, Miss Sallie Ham, Miss Maud Harlon, Miss Mary Huckery, Miss Jannie Hurd, Lou Dora Harris, Mrs Lula J Harris, Mrs Susie Hill, Mrs Jennie Hinton, Mrs Sarahan Harris, Mrs G R Hopkins, Mrs Jennie Hinton, Mrs R L Harris, Mrs Emala B Hall, Mrs Geo T Hardy, Mrs Lula Hymond, Mrs Emma Harris, Mrs Annie Hand, Mrs Ella Hudson, Mrs Chas Harmond.

I—Miss Molly Ingram.

J—Miss Willie Jones, Miss Ada Jenning, Miss Lida Jackson, Miss Lemma Jackson, Miss Mattie Jackson, Miss Zefforo Johnson, Mrs Mary Jones, Mrs A C Johnson, Mrs Sarah James, Mrs Alfred Johnson, Mrs Beckey Jones, Mrs Susan W Jones.

K—Miss Martha Kennedy, Miss Rosini Kyle, Mrs Kistler.

L—Miss Pearl Livingston, Miss Scotte Lawless, Myrtice Lagnth, Ehary Luker, Mrs W F Lawrence, Mrs L W Landrum, Mrs Lola B Lovett, Mrs N B Lesnene, Mrs Rachel Little, Mrs Adeline Liddell.

Mc—Miss Christine McDowell, Mrs Franklin McEwing

M—Miss Mary Markham, Miss Nila Mathews, Miss Carrie Maddox, Miss Mattie Merchant, Mrs C H F Montgomery, Miss Daisy L May, Nila Mathews, Mrs A H Martin, rs G Miller, Mrs Nellie Morse (2), Mrs John E Myers, Mrs Mary Minnefield, Mrs A J Moncrief, Mrs Cecil Moore, Mrs Clara N Moore, Mrs Nancy Martin, Mrs Willie Malcom, Mrs Horth Miller.

N—Mrs Sarah Norris, Mrs Amanda Nelson, Mrs Carrie Nichols, Mrs Wm H Nelson.

O—Mrs Josey Owens, Mrs Lelah Osmon.

P—Miss Sallie Parr, Miss Elsie Price, Eunice Persons, Mrs C B Pride, Mrs Willie Parrott, Mrs Anna Parrott, Mrs Anna Peters, Mrs Mlry Paschal, Mrs. Dana Phillips.

R—Miss Estella Rowland, Miss Mary Reynolds, Miss Fannie Richardson, Miss Isabell Robinson, Miss M A Reed, Miss Henrietta Robinson, Miss Lizzie Ramsey, Miss Mattie Rogers, Miss O H Redding, Miss A D Reagin, Miss Anna Reese.

S—Miss Roses Statson, Miss Carleen Smith, Miss M B Smith, Miss Elizabeth Sherwood, Mrs Stewart, Mrs. Leevie Stevens., Miss Janie N Scarlett, Miss Rosa Smith, Lucy and Squarte, Mrs. Joe Stone, Mrs Hattie Stinnford, Miss Sophie Smith, Mrs G D Smith, Mrs Lula Sayler, Mrs P W Smith, Mrs Ida South, Mrs J P Strickland, Mrs A Smith.

T—Miss Maud Thomas, Miss Hester Tanner, Miss Flo Tidwell, Miss Lettee Thompson, Miss Lucia Thompson.

V—Miss Eva Vaughn, Miss Mary L. Vance.

W—Miss Georgie Walker, Miss Amanda Woodhall, Miss Florence White, Miss Charlie Williams, Miss Rosa M Williams, Miss Barbay Woody, Hattie Williams, Anna Wofford, Hatty Williams, Ellen Washington, Mrs Louisa Weems, Mrs. Bettie Waller, Mrs Anner Whitfield, Mrs R L White, Mrs. Sallie Wilburn(Mrs W H Walker, Mrs M E Weeks, Mrs Sallie Waymond.

Y—Miss Clotell Young, Mrs Amy Young.

Men's List.

A—R C Archer, W A Aery, Floyd R Anderson, Daniel Allen, A N Allen, Roy Alexander, Gus Alexander, William Arnold, J A Arnold, Alfred Arnold.

B—W B Burkett, JW Bohler, A Brown, Judge A C Brown, Chas S Barry, S A Barnes, A H Belcher, T J Bazemore, E J Bailey, D P Buchanan, Frank B Baldwin, Walter Barber, Dr W A Byers, J A Burney, L M Burns, S H Burn & Co, A C Bradshaw, Chas Butts, C E Booth, Wm L Bostram, Millard P Brewster, F B Baldwin, Willie Byrd.

C—A R Carver, A C Collins, Christian Christiansen, G W Crowley, H S Chey, H S Cheney, Frank Campbell J A Carr, R Crawford, C R Campbell, Evans Chambers, Whaley Carr, A G Cason, Wm H Clay, J H Camp, J B Creighton, C A Coates, W L Carter, William Cane, W H Carter, John R Carlson, J P Calasy, Homer Camp, Howard Collar, oJhn Carter, T R Clure, J A Compton, A J Clark, Jas T Carter.

D—J B Dunlap, J E Davidson, Walter Dopson, Newton Dunkin (2), R P Doss, R L Dodd, Tilers Dukes, T C Daniel, William Davis, Mr Deal, Dunlap Davis, Doc Davis, Mr Dameron, J N Dobbs, F Dimmock.

E—Islac Earley, J T Ezzard, Jake Ellison, H S Earlinger (2), Algie Evans.

F—W W Finley, W W Frible, J W Fox, F W Frazier, J J Fenley, H Freeman, Eugene Field, Hern Faber.

G—John Garbrough, Paul Griffeth, Charlie Grier, Walter Gilliam, George Gary, John S Gray, Henry Glenn, J W Gibson, Casfor Gaines, Marvin Giles, Charles Gordon, John Gunter.

H—Henry Harper, James Hall, Jim Haste, Alex Holden, H G Harrison, George Holmes, H G Homer, C C Herring, G Hutchins, S C Hopkins, W H Henry, John Henory, William A Hall, R L Hatch, Dr J B Hopkins, W P Horton, D R Harris(A J Hurston, A L Harper, Henry J Henderson, George Hayner, Washington Homer, W D Harp, L H Harris, A J Harper, W H Harper, H A Hers, Arthur Houser, W Flournoy Helms, W E Hughes, L L Haynes, W E Hancock, D H Howell, M D.

I—Charley Ivy.

J—Riley Johnston, Arthur Jiles, Dr H M Jackson, R L Johnson, W W Jameson, J W Jove, Henry Jackson, Rev W E Jones, William Jackson, W W Jackson, W O Justice, C Johnson, C J Jordan, Washington Johnson, D W Jackson, J E Jones.

K—L Kinard, C R Kendrick, C C Kimball, Berry Knox, J H King, Tobe Kelly, Ples Kelly, colored.

L—Jordan Lovejoy, James Liddell, Will Lambs, L E Lisk, Charlie Lackey, E D Lovelace, Wincenty Lairenek, (2), E H Lovelace, Elisha Lee, D Linscomb, R L Linnelley, D E Lipscomb, William Lowry, Mr Lemoneks, Harry Lewis, Philip W Lamar, J L Lidyard, D S Looney, B Ludwig Larsen.

Mc—G W S McMillie, Mr McCrary, W E McCristie (colored) Dr W B McKnight, P A McGlashon, Robert McChism.

M—F P Moore, Mr Murphy, Ben Mill, Robert Mitchell, W E Miller, Eddie Marton, William Mills Geo R B Mlohle, W E Miller, Jno T Miller, J H Minyard, N D J W Mitchell, Charley Martin, Silas Moses, A T Moss, M Moreland, J Lenard Morris.

N—Jno Northen, Flonnie New.

O—Lewis Ohearll, Ranson Olliver, C M Owen.

P—John Petty, R V Pickerel, J E Price, Abram Pyhs, Jim Ponder, Jas H Pearce, George Parker, Wm Parker, J P Patton.

Q—Dr J N Quarteman.

R—C H Rudder, Henry Ruff, Thos L Richards, Roy A Rainey, Mr Rahl, J R Riddicks, Earl Richards, Jno S Richards, Tommie Roff, E R Russell, Thos L Rodgers, D W Reid, S M Russell.

S—C F Smith, John T Slade, W A Spencer (2), F M Sheats, Jack Simmons, Theodore F Smith, M A Smith, Ponle Sadler, John Smith, Henry Sanford, Walter Smith (col), Holman Smith, Mr Smith, Mr Stovall, F B Stevenson, Jesse Stucker, Tony Sherwood, Frank H Sheppard, W P Stewart, Z B Sharpe, Charles W Sumners, Floyd Stephen, W M Stanton, T J Sample, C C Smith, G Smith, William Schofield, R R Sandus, Jack Seay.

T—A Taylor, A W Talleyon, Billie Townsend (2), Zack Terrill, S O Thompson, Will Taylor, J O Tucker, L S Turner, J B Thornton, James Thomas, Prof W N Thornton, L I Taylor.

V—J L Vermillion.

W—Wm T Weatherford, Bill Williams, R D Watkins, E P Walton, L R Watson, R D Watkins, Moses Walton, Arthur Wallace, J W Wilkins, Nathan Webb, Ludid Wilson, S B Westnolt, S W Wilson, Mr Wilmore, Isiar Williams, Ralph West, W S Wynn, Jno Woodward, Mr Webb, J H Wheelers.

Z—Jno W Zine.

Miscellaneous.

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Special Notices.

MEETING NOTICE.



A regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Mitchell and Forsyth streets, at 7:30 p. m. Work in the degrees. All companions qualified are fraternally invited.

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MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Little More Retail Trade Than the Previous Week.

Manchester, March 13.—The turnover on the cloth market was meager last week, although a few manufacturers report that a little more trade of a retail character is available, more particularly to the minor outlets, while some manufacturers were willing to operate at a fraction under the cost of production.

The India trade was confined mostly to small lots to meet pressing needs. The China demand was meager.

Shippers to South America took moderate parcels to standard qualities, where extreme rates were not insisted upon. The makers of shirtings are now talking of shutting down for several of the summer months instead of for a short time.

The board of trade returns were somewhat surprising in view of the reduced output, but the statistics for March are expected to show a falling off, as contracts placed in 1903 are running out and have not been replaced.

Trade in yarns was difficult to negotiate, the further advance in the price of American cotton compelling spinners to hold out for impracticable prices.

On London Stock Exchange.

London, March 13.—The feature of the stock exchange last week was the rally in the foreign department, which affected most stocks, with the exception of Japanese; these were depressed on rumors of further borrowings. This revival was due to buying from Paris and the fact that the midmonthly settlement revealed a much reduced speculative position.

Business generally, however, was much restricted, the American market was neglected and business is said to have been less in quantity than at any time since the summer of 1900.

Grand Trunks were heavy in spite of the support given at the recent meeting to the Pacific scheme.